The McKean Co. Miner.

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McKean County Miner.

H. F. BARBOUR and C. H. ALLEN, Publishers. "With Malice Toward None, and Charity for All." TERMS—$1.50 PER ANNUM.

SMETHPORT, M'KEAN COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1878. NO. 17.

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Of every description neatly and promptly executed at the

MINER JOB ROOMS.

The office is supplied with Power Presses and a large assortment of Type, and every appliance necessary for the prompt execution of

POSTERS, HANDBILLS, VISITING CARDS, BUSINESS CARDS, BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, CIRCULARS, PROGRAMMES, STATEMENTS, ETC.

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We make a Specialty of Legal Blank Printing. We keep in stock a full line of Law and Conveyancing, Judicial and Constables' Blanks, and are prepared to print any style of Blank on short notice. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

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Smethport, Pa.

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ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS
(Smethport,
OFFICES AT { Bradford and
Kane.
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Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
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Bradford, Pa.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Smethport, Pa.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office at residence, cor. Main and Byron streets.
Smethport, Pa.

IC. G. BROWN,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office and rooms over the Post Office.
Smethport, Pa.

D. V. CROSSMIRE,
Resident Physician P. & E. R. R.
15 Fraley St.
Kane, Pa.

D. WILCOX,
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Rooms in his store.

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MRS. J. E. SHOEMAKER,
TEACHER OF
Instrumental & Vocal Music
in all its branches, including THOROUGH BASS
Having an experience of many years as a musical instructor she feels safe in assuring entire satisfaction.
Terms—$10 per term of 24 lessons.

NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP.
W. R. TAYLOR
Having opened a new Blacksmith Shop at the old stand, formerly occupied by Chas. Keefer, solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.
Work done as ordered, and at fair living prices.
W. R. TAYLOR,
Smethport, Nov. 28, 1877.-1m.

BINGHAM ESTATE.
ROBT. H. ROSE
is authorized to receive moneys for, and to make applications to buy lands. He will give information generally, in any business of this Estate, in McKean County. His office is over
HASKILL & GIFFORD'S STORE.
ROBT. C. SIMPSON,
Agent of the Trustees.
WELLSBORO, Dec. 24, 1877.

DRESS MAKING.
Mrs. C. C. Kidder
Is prepared to do all kinds of fashionable dress making in the latest styles and at short notice.
CUTTING AND FITTING A SPECIALTY.
If work is not right it can be returned and will be made satisfactory. Charges reasonable. Residence on Main street, next to Hamlin's Hardware store. v13n3

FRESH MILK
Delivered every Morning
THE undersigned having established a regular route for the supply of fresh milk to the people of Smethport and vicinity, solicits the patronage of the community.
GEO. W. KING.

Business Cards.

Hotels.

BENNETT HOUSE,
Opposite the Court House,
SMETHPORT, PA.
WM. HASKILL, Proprietor.
This Hotel is the most centrally located one in the borough, being directly opposite the Court House, and in the center of business. It has been recently enlarged, remodeled and refurnished, and is by far the best arranged and best furnished Hotel in northern Pennsylvania.
☞ Guests are guaranteed satisfaction.

WRIGHT HOUSE,
Main Street, Smethport, Pa.
B. F. WRIGHT, Proprietor.
First-Class in Every Respect.
This Hotel is recently built, and is furnished with all the conveniences of a first-class Hotel. A well stocked and well kept Bar connected with the house. Rates reasonable.

LARRABEE HOUSE,
Larrabee, Pa.
C. H. MOORE, Proprietor.
Located directly opposite the Mck. & B. and B. N. C. & P. RR depots. The house has been recently rebuilt and newly furnished throughout, and is now a first class house.

OLEAN HOUSE,
OLEAN, N. Y.
GEO. VAN CAMPEN & SONS, Props.
Centrally located, and side Main Street. First-class Livery, Barber Shop and Bath Rooms attached.
GEO. VAN CAMPEN, JAS. K. VAN CAMPEN, GEO. VAN CAMPEN, Jr.

BONNEY'S
UNITED STATES HOTEL,
Terrace, near Main St.,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
D. BONNEY & SON, Proprietors.
P. E. STONE, Clerk,
Late Proprietor of the Olean House.

Miscellaneous Cards.

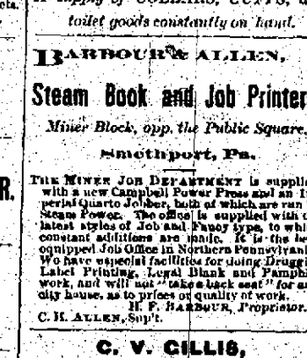
Alfred Sturdevant
is still at the old stand
In the BENNETT HOUSE,
and is prepared to do
Shaving & Hair-Dressing
in the highest style of the art.
A supply of COLLARS, CUFFS, and toilet goods constantly on hand.

BARBOUR & ALLEN,
Steam Book and Job Printers,
Miner Block, opp. the Public Square,
Smethport, Pa.
THE MINER JOB DEPARTMENT is supplied with a new Campbell Power Press and an Imperial Quarto Jobber, both of which are run by Steam Power. The office is supplied with the latest styles of Job and Fancy type, to which constant additions are made. It is the best equipped Job Office in Northern Pennsylvania. We have especial facilities for doing Druggist Label Printing, Legal Blank and Pamphlet work, and will not "take a back seat" for any city house, as to prices or quality of work.
H. F. BARBOUR, Proprietor.
C. H. ALLEN, Supt.

C. V. CILLIS,
dealer in
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
PAINTS, OILS,
FANCY GOODS, &C.
KANE, PA.

NEW MEAT MARKET.
THE undersigned would inform the public that they have opened a Meat Market in the basement of the Wright House, where they will keep on hand a full supply of
FRESH AND SALT MEATS,
FISH, LARD, &c., &c.,
which will be sold as low as the market will allow. An inspection of stock and prices is invited.
WM. OGILVIE & CO.
Smethport Pa. March 29th, 1877.-1-2n

M. L. ARMSTRONG
Dealer in



Agent for
ITHACA CALENDAR CLOCKS
in McKean County.
Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry a specialty.

SELECT POETRY.

A NURSERY DITTY.

By E. H. STODDARD.

When the winds of March were blowing,
And the low-hung heavens were snowing,
As souls were passing and going,
There came one day to a poor woman's bed
A wee little thing with a hairless head,
It cried, and its father sighed in his need,
"Here's one more mouth to feed, to feed!"

When the winds of May were blowing,
And the apple blossoms were snowing,
As birds were coming and going,
There lay one day on its mother's knees
This dear little pet in pantaloon rest:
It smiled, and its mother was proud indeed,
"Thank God, there's one more mouth to feed!"

When the winds of December were roaring,
And the swollen streams were imploring,
And the choir in the church were whoring
The Lord of Storms, and the Lord of Calves,
A poor woman wept and wring her palms,
Too woe-begone to count a bead:
There's another mouth to feed, to feed!
Kyrie eleison!

MISCELLANEOUS.

Close Your Shutters.

It was between 10 and 11 o'clock on a wet and chilly evening in November, that I sat alone by my comfortable library-fire. My sister and nieces had gone to a party, and the servants had retired, the kitchen being, as is generally the case at the South, a building detached from the house.

I had been very busy settling some house-hold and other accounts and counting money just collected, to be next day deposited in the bank. Having now concluded this business, I put away my books and papers, carefully locked the money in a private drawer of my secretary, then prepared a decanter and a little brass kettle, was presently calmly imbibing a steaming beverage of sugar, lemon-juice, water and one or two other ingredients—a sovereign remedy against cold. Not that I was affected with that complaint, but I am a believer in the adage that a stitch in time is preventive is worth a pound of cure."

I was just falling into a state of luxurious drowsiness when a slight noise at my window aroused me. I listened, and the sound was repeated. The library, I may observe, was on the first parlor-floor of the house, and the window was about eight feet from the pavement.

Rising, I opened the window and saw two figures standing on the portico of the adjoining house, which, by-the-by, had been unoccupied. The dim light of the nearest street lamp showed one of these men muffled in a great coat, whilst from beneath the loose cloak of the other I caught a gleam of the belt and buttons of a police-man's uniform.

"I want to speak to you," said the latter, leaning forward and speaking in a low voice: "I am Officer Perrin, of the Third district. Open the door, but do it with as little noise as possible."

I obeyed, and found two men standing on the threshold. Officer Perrin, as I confronted him, looked not at me, but beyond me, over my shoulder into the farthest recesses of the hall, as though searching for some one. Then with a silent salute he entered, followed—rather reluctantly, it seemed—by the other man, and both tip-toed noiselessly across the hall into the library. But first, to my surprise, the policeman, on my turning the key in the door, tried the bolt, and removing the key silently handed it to me.

In the library Perrin said to me, "You are Mr. Saunders, I presume," he said, in the same low voice as before, whilst he carefully shook the rain-drops from his oil-skin cap.

"Yes."

"Have you, or has one of your household admitted any person at the front door within the last quarter of an hour?"

"No; I am alone in the house. No one has entered but yourselves."

The two exchanged glances and significant nods.

"Then," resumed Perrin, impressively, "I have to inform you—don't be startled or make any exclamation—that there is probably at this moment a burglar in the house."

"A burg—"

He checked me with a motion of his finger, and at the same time turned his ear in a listening attitude toward the door of the dining-room adjoining.

"What room is that?"

I told him. He turned on a full blaze of gas, went to the door, drawing a pistol as he did so, listening a moment or two, then, opening the door wide, gazed around with keen, searching eyes.

"Is the farthest door locked, and those closets?"

I believed so: but he proceeded to investigate for himself, still holding the cocked pistol in his hand, and said, as he nodded towards the plate on the closet shelves: "It is here that they will naturally try. No doubt it is this that they are after, unless you have other valuables in the house."

"Nothing, except the ladies' jewelry."

"That is up-stairs, I suppose? We will first search this floor thoroughly, and then proceed above."

"But," said I, a little nervously, "what leads you to suppose that there are burglars in the house?"

"I was coming up Fonchee street just now—not on duty to-night, you see—when I met this gentleman here, Mr.—eh?"

"Goodman—James Goodman—Belvin's furniture factory," said the man in the great coat, speaking for the first time.

"Ah! He stopped me, and said he had just seen something suspicious—a man standing in the portico of the next house here, leaning over and stealthily looking in at a lighted window—this window, you see."

"Good gracious!" said I, remembering the money I had been counting.

"That led me to watching him," said Goodman, taking up the narrative. "I stepped into a dark doorway, and saw him come down and go up the front steps of this house. He stood there a considerable time, now and then stooping down, as if doing something to the lock. Then the door opened and he went in."

But the door was locked on the inside," I said.

The policeman shrugged his shoulders.

"Not much of an obstacle to this class of citizens. When you examine that lock to-morrow you'll find something serious with it."

"What's to be done?" I inquired, in some agitation.

"Before the fellow," resumed Perrin, coolly, as he examined the lock of his revolver and carefully placed on it a new cap, "if I can count on you two, the thing can be done at once."

"But I'm not used to this kind of business, you see," said Goodman hesitatingly.

"Your part, my friend, will be easy enough. The thief is probably at this moment up-stairs. All you will have to do is to take your stand at the foot of the stairs, and shoot him if he attempts to escape that way. Look here," he added more earnestly, "I'll not mind giving you five, ten, or even fifteen dollars out of my own pocket, if you'll only stand by me in this matter. It's a thing I've been particularly wishing for, and now that I've the chance, I'm bound to do it. They're accusing me of hanging back in the Ryan burglary, and, if I can show 'em their mistake, and capture this fellow without calling in professional assistance, it will be worth to me more than the money I'll owe you."

In a few moments he had arranged his plan. After going carefully over the first floor and securing all the doors so as to prevent escape in this direction—all the time observing the greatest silence and caution—Perrin posted Goodman at the foot of the stairs, directed me to take my position on the half-way landing, and then himself quietly ascended to the second floor, revolver in one hand and his heavy boots in the other. Both Goodman and myself were to fire at the burglar, if he attempted to escape in our direction.

As the policeman disappeared in the darkness of the upper hall, I began to feel rather unpleasantly. I pressed closely into the darkest corner of the landing and listened. At first all was dead and silent; but presently I distinctly heard in one of the rooms above a sound as of a drawer being opened. Then there was a sharp metallic ring, and some object fell lightly to the floor. Here then, the burglar was at work. Before I had time to recover from the creepy thrill which this thought evoked, there was a sudden stifled exclamation—a scuffling and trampling of feet—a chair overthrown—a crash of glass, and a heavy fall on the floor.—The next moment Perrin's voice was heard shouting loudly:

"Hello, here! Saunders! Goodman! Quick! I've got him down!"

I rushed up and attempted to open the door. To my surprise it was fastened.

"Break it in!" cried Perrin, "or get thro' the landing window on to the roof of the porch, or he'll escape."

I rushed to the landing. The window was too high to be easily scaled by one of my short and rather *pursy* stature, and I ran down into the hall, seized a chair, called to Goodman—who, however, made no response, having doubtless beat a retreat on hearing the noise above—and with difficulty and delay succeeded in getting through the window. I wrenched open the shutters of the room in which the struggle was going on, and throwing up the sash sprang to the floor within.

All was pitch darkness and deep silence. Not a sound, not a breath could be heard. A cold horror came over me. The thief had murdered his captor, left him dead on the floor and escaped.

I groped my way to the door. It was still locked—no doubt by the murderer in his flight. I threw up the front window, and yelled lustily for help.

"What's the matter?" shouted a voice from the street.

"Murder! burglars! help."

A crowd, including two policemen, rushed in. They told me they found the front door open, though I had the key which Perrin had given me still about me; and breaking in the chamber door, pressed in with eager faces.

"Where's the burglar?" inquired one of the officers, looking round as the gas was lighted.

"Where's the murdered man?" demanded the other, whilst a precociously thoughtful boy pushed his way through the crowd, ushering in a physician, whom he hastily summoned from his office, a few doors off.

There was no mangled body upon the floor, no blood stains anywhere. A broken chair, an over-turned table, a shattered Bohemian-glass toilet set—these alone testified to the struggle that had taken place.

In as few words as possible I explained the case.

"The thief has escaped, and the policeman is after him," I concluded. "Had not you better join in the pursuit at once?"

"We will first look round a little," said one of the officers, coolly.

The search revealed some bureau drawers pried open, and several jewel cases and two watch-stands lying emptied of their contents. Downstairs the plate had vanished from the dining-room closets, and the doors of my writing-desk stood open, revealing the secret money-drawer minus the roll of bank notes which I had an hour before placed there with care.

"How on earth could this have been done," I exclaimed in bewilderment.—"The secretary was locked when we went up-stairs after the burglar. He could not have had time to do this work after his escape, and with Perrin in pursuit and Goodman at the foot of the stairs."

"I rather think, sir, that your distinguished friends, Perrin and Goodman, know more about this matter than you do," remarked a policeman, grimly. "I'll go and look 'em up now, and no doubt they'll be persuaded for this night's work to State-prison."

Slowly the light began to dawn upon my dazed and bewildered mind. I looked around. I saw a grim tenderness on the faces of all present, and heard a murmur, in which I could distinguish only the most appalling monosyllable—"fold."

One month thereafter I had the pleasure of identifying my friends, Goodman and the *soi-disant* "Policeman Perrin, of the Third district," as they paraded from prisoner's box, adorned with zebra bracelets, each to serve a second term in the State-prison. Goodman nodded patronizingly at me, while his companion looked at me full in the face, smiled very suavely, and—winked.

I may add that the plate and jewels, with most of the money, were recovered, but I have since been very particular in always closing the window-shutters and curtains at night.

Employment for Women.

The subject of the employment of women is as vital to the rich as to the poor. Mr. Emerson's remark with regard to the regulation of the body holds equally for the soul—he who is rich, and would be well, let him live as if he were poor. We talk of the lazy poor because they are a burden to the community; are not the lazy rich, after all, the rottenness at the core? "Every woman, from the Queen on the throne to the little Pippa who passes every day, to the filature, has her work to do, and is responsible for the due performance of it. All service ranks the same with God. All are servants equally in His sight."

What a picture would the life of the average woman of Fifth Avenue or Beacon Street present to us if we should lay it down without exaggeration on paper! Her school-days over, it is her habit to walk into the breakfast-room at nine o'clock, just from her bed, hair tightly twisted over pins or bits of silk. She lounges, reading the newspaper, chatting with others as purposeless as herself, warming her feet or gazing out of the window, until eleven; then she retires to arrange her toilet for the evening, perhaps to examine clean clothes from the wash, or perform some other household duty—duties not to be omitted, but which the economical woman (one who has learned the value of time) would have completed before the day began; then she dresses for afternoon calls, and, list in hand, descends to the lunch table. Here nearly another hour fades away before she begins her afternoon round, flitting from house to house, cheerfully chatting of the *Shaughraun*, Nilsson, Kellogg—of every thing, in short, which concerns the shows of life, but careful as one walking over pitfalls to avoid every subject of vital interest either to herself or others. Then, the visits or drive ended, she hurries home in season to dress for dinner, and go somewhere afterward, as if to exhaust to the last drop her own vital strength and the hours of the day. The little record is not overdrawn. With certain modifications, this is the substance of the life of wives and daughters of well-to-do merchants in our cities. These days are varied by certain mornings given to music and others to painting. But how small the average of those who achieve any thing worth doing! A man to be a painter must not paint with half his mind. The same law holds good of the woman.

Let every woman apply to her own life the doctrine of selection. The man is bred to this. What is your son going to be? parents are asked, and boys in the public schools confide to each other the profession of their choice. No one asks the girl what is to be her employment, what she is preparing for. The days of her pleasant school life glide by, one after another, frequently no accurate scholarship has been required of her; and when the routine stops, she is without rudder and without aim.—*Harper's Magazine for March.*

The Pope's Receipts and Expenditures.

The Pontifical Treasury defrays, as it did before the occupation of Rome, the charges of all its servants, amounting yearly to some $800,000. A few of them have not objected to draw two salaries, one from the Pope, one from the State; but the Pope, though he knows this, keeps silence. The Italian government tenders, under the "law of guarantees" to His Holiness annually, $645,000, gold, for his civil list, a single note for that sum being specially engraved. This the Pope has always declined to receive, and under the law after five years the money has been covered into the Italian Treasury. "Peter's pence," amounting yearly to over $2,000,000, defray the expenses of the Holy See. A third of the amount is devoted to Christian works, missions, hospitals, schools, churches, &c., another third to the maintenance of the Court and the ecclesiastical administration. The remainder goes to swell a reserve fund to be drawn upon in emergencies.

LOADING NOT LOVING.—A yankee wooing, in which the sweetness was long drawn out, has ended in a law suit for room rent and lights. A long time ago a shoemaker in Haverhill, N. H., began to pay attention to a young lady, who smiled and sighed for him to speak out. Days passed, the weeks rattled on, the months swept by, the years marched on with stately tread, the terrestrial ball rolled on in the roomy universe, and the shoemaker was still wooing. Four years after the courtship opened the step-father of the maid lost patience, and forbade the deliberate lover to come again to the cosy little parlor. Then he brought suit against the fellow for room rent, fuel and lights, estimating his damages at $200.—Tardy suitors, take warning! Loading is not loving.

Peter Herdic's Remarkable Career.

HOW HE BECAME A MILLIONAIRE AND BUILT UP A PENNSYLVANIA TOWN—HIS FAILURE.

From a Williamsport, Pa., letter.

The attempts which have been made for several weeks to fix up the affairs of Peter Herdic and save him from financial disaster have proven a failure. Within a few days judgments to the amount of $300,000 have been entered against him here, and the sheriff has levied upon his property, including even his household effects. This is a serious blow to this city of 25,000 people. It was virtually built up by Perter Herdic. He came here twenty-five years ago from one of the southern counties of New York. He had not a cent, and could neither read nor write. His first work was wading into the river and saving saw logs from the flood, which afforded him a living. In a small way he began to speculate, and finally became the possessor of a grist mill and a saw mill. At that time Williamsport was a dull Pennsylvania borough of 4,000 or 5,000 population, but Herdic began to make it grow. The great pine forests of these upper counties were just then being fairly opened for lumbering operations, and the logs were floating away down the Susquehanna to Maryland points for manufacture. Herdic secured the construction of an immense boom at Williamsport, and at once a long line of saw mills grew up on the river bank, and Williamsport became the central point of the lumber interests of Pennsylvania. Herdic realized large profits from the boom every year, and himself became one of the largest manufacturers of lumber in the State. As the town began to grow he turned his attention to other interests. He bought extensive tracts of land, upon which he built large houses, and sold or rented them as the city spread. He introduced water from the mountain stream across the river; he built gas works; he put up a hotel three times as large as the city demanded, and made it a summer resort; he constructed a street railway line, established a rolling mill, a rubber factory, and a hundred other industries were set afoot by him. He was always helping somebody, and if a man in a large or small business was broken up by fire, Herdic never failed to put him on his feet again. Perhaps one-fourth of the business men of this place have been saved from ruin during the past four or five years through his assistance. In the height of his career, Herdic was chosen mayor by the largest majority ever given anybody, and applied his enterprise to his administration with such purpose that the city come out with several miles of wooden pavement, a lot of sewers, and debt of more than $600,000, which the city councils have been trying to repudiate for several years.

How much Herdic was worth it is impossible to tell, but at one time he could very likely have footed up four of five millions.—His interests extended all through the north central part of the State, into the coal regions as well as into the pineries, and were particularly large in Bradford county, where we owned thousands of acres of land, and had a summer resort and mineral spring at Minnequa. On all sides the failure will be felt, but it will be a deathblow to a great deal of the business of the city. Several assignments have already been made in consequence of Herdic's troubles, and there will be distress among two or three thousand people who were kept in employment by him.

Excitement Among the Freemasons.

[From the Patterson Guardian Feb. 6.]

The Masonic fraternity of Patterson are greatly excited over an occurrence that took place in one of the lodges last evening. It appears that there had been elected, as a member of a Patterson lodge, a certain well-known gentleman of this city who is so unfortunate as to have lost the thumb of his right hand. The Masonic law is that a man cannot be a Mason, unless he shall be physically perfect without the least bodily deformity. At least this was the old rule, but of late years it has not been considered a sufficient cause to keep a good many out of the order who are bodily deformed to a slight degree, and some of the most active masons of Patterson are thus afflicted. But in this case it happened that Grand Master of the State heard of the occurrence, and although the man had received his first degree, the Grand Master forbade any further proceedings, and announced that he would be at the Lodge last evening to personally consider the matter. The result of it all was that the Grand Master ruled that no further steps could be taken in this instance and declared all that had been taken to be null and void. Further than this the Master of the Lodge in which the initiation had been commenced was summarily suspended from his office for the balance of the Masonic year, which is nearly 11 months yet, the year being just commenced.—This is one of the most severe rebukes that has been given to any lodge of Patterson in a long time. We are informed that the Grand Master ruled that no man could be a Mason who was in the least deformed, and, as we understand it, not even if a man has lost a bit of his little finger, or a toe, is he eligible to the benefits of the craft. As said before, this affair has created a good deal of excitement, and the facts are openly discussed on the streets in a manner altogether more public than is usual with Masonic secrets.—The Grand Master is a man who has made Masonry a study of his life, and while he may be technically correct on the subject, it is such a sudden shock to a custom that has prevailed to a greater or less extent for some time in this and other States, that it is almost looked upon as an innovation.

If you know nothing good of a person do not say anything bad. Acquaintance often removes prejudice.

HOME SONG.

By H. W. LONGFELLOW.

Stay, stay at home, my heart, and rest;
Home-keeping hearts are happiest,
For those that wander they know not where,
Are full of trouble and full of care:
To stay at home is best.

Weary and homesick and distressed,
They wander east, they wander west,
And are baffled and beaten and blown about
By the winds in the wilderness of doubt!
To stay at home is best.

Then stay at home, my heart, and rest;
The bird is safest in its nest;
O'er all that flutter their wings and fly,
A hawk is hovering in the sky!
To stay at home is best.
—*Mahoney Advocate.*

THE UNION ARMY.

THE REBELLION REVIEWED—SOME NEW FACTS AND FIGURES NEVER PUBLISHED BEFORE—A WAR DEPARTMENT OFFICER'S MANUSCRIPT.

Troy Daily Times.

In looking over the accounts of incidents relative to the horrors of the war now going on between Russia and Turkey it brings to mind the war which drenched this country in blood within the past 15 or 16 years, and which caused a "vacant seat" in every tenth family in our nation.

The free population of the country at the commencement of the war in 1861 was not far from 29,000,000. Of this number 20,000,000 were represented in the Union cause and 6,000,000 were in sympathy with the rebellion. The whole number of men who actually enlisted in the government service in the four years and went into the field was 5,690,401. Of this number 2,000,000 were "three years men," 83,332 were obtained from the rebellious States and Territories, and 186,097 were colored troops. Nearly all of this vast body of men were voluntary enlistments, there being only 168,649 obtained through draft.

The approximate number of men who went into service from what is termed the Union States was 2,450,000 or 12 per cent of the population and would make about 36 per cent of all male persons over 18 years of age.

We herewith give a few extracts relative to the standard of the "Union army" at various periods during the war, and which have never been made public in this light. The deductions show the rightful loss of men which the army rolls gives no account of. No doubt they must include three classes, viz: Those killed or who died of disease; those who deserted or were taken prisoners, and those discharged by disability caused by exposure in the field.

January 1, 1861, the "enlistment" roll gave in round numbers 730,000 men whose term of service had not expired, but the army rolls showed only 527,000 present and fit for duty, and 48,000 men absent, leaving 155,000 men not accounted for.

Then followed the great campaign of 1862, in which were recorded the great battles of Shiloh, Perryville, Pea Ridge, Fair Oaks, "Seven days' fight before Richmond," Cedar Mountain, Bull Run (second), Antietam, Fredericksburgh, and many other nearly as important battles. After the smoke of the battle of for that year had cleared away, the enlistment roll showed, January 1st, 1863, 1,249,000 men whose term of service had not expired, while the army rolls reported 698,000 present, and 219,000 absent, leaving 332,000 men not accounted for or dropped from the rolls. There is no doubt that many reported "absent" were at the time prisoners, but were still borne on the rolls.

In the campaign of 1863 were fought some of the great battles of the war—Murfreesboro, Chancellorville, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Vicksburg, Gettysburg, and many other bloody battles. In January, 1864, the enlistment roll showed 1,362,000 men whose service had not expired, but the army rolls only reported 611,000 men fit for duty and present, and leaving a blank for 502,000 men.

In the great campaign of 1864, and, which terminated the war in April, 1865 were fought some of the most bloody battles in the war. In that year were fought the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Around Petersburg and Richmond, and the great battles of Tennessee and Georgia under Gens. Sherman and Thomas.

At the close of the war, May 1, 1865, there were 1,695,000 men on the enlisted rolls whose terms of service had not expired. The army rolls reported 797,000 men present and fit for duty, and 202,000 absent, thus leaving 695,000 men not accounted for. The men returned as being absent, as we have said before, were those sick and wounded in hospitals, away on leave absence, or prisoners of war.

In the last campaign of 1864-65, there were 83,600 men enlisted in the spring of 1864 for 100 days. With the exception of those killed in battle, these "100 days men" were back to their homes before the 1st of October.

Gen. Meade, under immediate instruction of Gen. Grant, crossed the Rapidan May 4, 1864, with an army of 108,000 fighting men, where he found the confederate Gen. Lee with 60,000 men ready to confront his further movements. The same day that Meade crossed the Rapidan Gen. Butler embarked his army of 30,000 men near Fortress Monroe and proceeded up the James river. The next day he landed and entrenched himself at Bermuda Hundred, where he soon found Gen. Beauregard ready to attack him in his own intrenchments. The battles between these great armies, with little cessation, continued for 43 successive days, or till the Union army began to lay siege to Petersburg and Richmond, June 14.—The loss in killed and wounded in those 43 days in Gens. Meade and Butler's commands was about 65,000 men, and nearly as many more were sick in hospitals, caused through exposure and fatigues. So it can be seen that an army of 138,000 men or its equivalent, were nearly annihilated as being fit for military duty in 42 days. But like the rivers flowing into the ocean, the decimated ranks of the Union army were constantly being replenished by fresh troops. From March 14, 1864, up to the close of the war in April, 1865, (about one year) 95,709 new fighting men went to the field or were enlisted, and when the war closed there were over 100,000 more men fit for duty than at any other period during the rebellion. The loss on the Union side by being killed in battle or other causes, is estimated at over 400,000, or about 17 per cent. of the whole number of men who went into service. This statement is not far from correct, according to the mortality in the regiments that went from New Hampshire. Thousands of men returned home from the war only to die, and no record could be made.

The entailments of the horrors of the war of the rebellion can be distinctly seen and felt to-day. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, there were 122,989 invalid Union soldiers, and 111,891 widows, orphans and other dependents drawing an annual pension amounting in the aggregate to over $29,000,000. In 1861 the total number drawing pensions was 4,337 invalid soldiers and 4,290 widows and dependents. To-day there are 200,000 pensioners borne on the pension roll.

The expense of this war to the government was quite $4,000,000,000, or over $1,500 to each enlisted man. The average term of each soldier in service was less than two years. The money and clothing appropriated for each man, was not over $250 annually; or $500 for the whole service, while 1,000 more was taken for food, forage, horses, arms, ammunition, dishonesty, etc.

The States in rebellion enlisted nearly 20 per cent. of the whole population, or 1,800,000 men. The Confederate army arrived at its zenith of military strength when the campaign closed January 1, 1863, and it contained not less than 600,000 men fit for duty. From that date, or when the spring campaign opened, their ranks began to weaken, but still showed much strength at all points till July 4, when Gen. Lee's army with a disastrous defeat at Gettysburg, and General Pemberton surrendered Vicksburg, together with 30,000 men to Gen. Grant. This was the "Waterloo" crisis of the rebellious army, and when the war closed it did not contain over 200,000 men while their combatants had five times that number.

The death loss of the confederate army has been estimated at 250,000, which no doubt is nearly correct. To say nothing about loss of property in slaves, the loss by the war was equally as great to the Southern States as the North, for its devastating effect caused by large hostile armies was in their midst. Thus in four years, eight thousand millions of wealth were expended, 650,000 lives sacrificed and 200,000 made cripples and invalids for life, to decide whether this great country should continue to still have an existence among the nations of the globe.

Chinese Cruelty.

The greatest attribute of a Chinese General is considered to be his strategy. He is nothing worth if he fails to lead his enemy into making a false step. The hero of the hour, on this account, is a general who led a body of troops against a walled city held by the insurgents. He besieged them, and in due course of time they pleaded for terms. Laudable promises were made by the dozen, the "sine qua non" being they should lay down their arms. This was done, when that general's dispatches inform us, they were massacred as fast as it was possible to do so, but the leader was "put to death by the extreme torture". This consisted in winding a wire very tightly about the entire head and body to the feet, intervals of an inch being left between each turn. This brought the flesh into wales which were quickly and neatly sliced off by keen knives. The scene ended by decapitatating the still living skeleton.

A very great deal of evidence in criminal cases is elicited by torture, unless that given coincides with the ideas of the magistrate.

Kneeling on chains for many hours, the lash descending at the slightest change of posture, pinching the fingers in vises made of split bamboo, entwining metal tubes about the body and extremities, in which boiling fluid is poured, searing the flesh wherever it touches; wearing a three feet square, twenty pound wooden collar day and night for weeks, being unable to reach the mouth with the hand, and exposed to the gaze of the passers-by in the locality of the offense; pacing in a cage with the head secured in a collar which forms the roof, the toes just touching the ground, and left to die by starvation and strangulation; beheading and cutting into "ten thousand pieces" are among the usual punishments of this "enlightened" race.

A Certain Person and His Friends.

The man who has written anything for the editor, and didn't "scratch it off in a hurry" will please call at this office and hear something to his advantage.—Oil City *Derrick*. He is busy looking after the man who read a personal paragraph and did not have his "attention called" to it.—New York *Mail*. And when he has found him, the two will inaugurate a search for the fellow who made up his mind to become a candidate for office without being "urged to do so by his friends."—Elmira *Advertiser*. The three arm in arm, will then start out to find the reporter who never spoke of fire as "the devouring element," and the orator who never "expressed himself in a few well-chosen remarks."—Jamestown *Journal*.

All Sorts From All Over.

Gold closed at $1.02¾.

The London Times is hopeful of peace.

The Canadian militia are very anxious for war.

There are now three parties in the Sacred College.

Gold is abundant in the European money markets.

The conclave of Cardinals met again, on Monday.

Germany is pacific, until the proper time comes.

Freight rates occupy the attention of railroad managers.

A happy family, that democratic majority in Congress.

The steamship Adriatic, from New York has reached Queenstown.

Theodore Roosevelt died at his home in New York, Saturday last.

The petroleum market is holding its own with an upward tendency.

Hull Brothers, tobacconists, of Cleveland, Ohio, have assigned. Liabilities, $40,000.

Disturbances are reported in Syria. Several inhabitants of Damascus have been exiled.

The Post Office Department is after the country postmasters for selling stamps illegally.

The London mason's strike has ended, at a cost, of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

It leaks out that the anti-Russian demonstrations in London were gotten up to order.

Arguments in the Tilden income suits closed Saturday. The Judge reserved his decision.

The steamships Spain and City of Berlin from Liverpool, arrived at New York on Saturday.

Delegates are arriving at Washington, to attend the agricultural convention to be held there this week.

Horseflesh has become a standard food in Paris. Perhaps that is what makes the Parisans so fast.

The Legislature of California has declared against the Texas-Pacific R. R. bill now before Congress.

Gortschakoff may not be so good a man as Lord Derby, but he, evidently has got the latter in chancery.

It is stated that John Morrissey is troubled with disease of the heart and kidneys, which are incurable.

Patrick Sweetman, salesman for Sawyer & Co., of Boston has disappeared. It is alleged that $4,000 went with him.

The South Carolina senate has indefinitely postponed a bill introducing the Moffet liquor bell punch in that state.

Russia now proposes to close the Bosphorus, which leads from Constantinople to the Black Sea, by the use of torpedoes.

The people pay forty millions of dollars annually in duties on imported sugars alone, which is a tax on stomach, not on dollars.

Miller, the Georgia forger, who was committed to the St. John, N. B., Jail, some time ago, for extradition, was released Saturday.

The Northumberland, England, miners have returned to work, accepting a reduction of twelve and a half per cent. in their wages.

Wayne McVeigh denies having written a letter criticising, or even discussing, diplomatic appointments of the present administration.

San Francisco is to have pure water brought from Blue Lake, 135 miles distant. It costs $16,000,000 to have it completed.

The British fleet has withdrawn to a distance of about forty miles from Constantinople, which means no fighting for the present.

It is estimated that there will be over 40,000,000 feet of logs cut on the West branch of the Penobscot river in Maine this winter.

Kansas City merchants go one better.—They not only refuse to Patronize Pittsburg, but only Philadelphia for opposing the free pipe line.

Wm. Bryan, aged 25 years, of Susquehanna county, has served two terms of imprisonment for larceny and has been sentenced to a third.

Rhode Island is opposed to large silver dollars, because enough of them to buy a barrel of flour cannot be got into the State at any one time.

The Cunarder, China, on her last trip, had a most tempt uous voyage. In a fearful hurricane the first and second officers were lost overboard.

There are 11,365 men employed on the main line of the Pennsylvania R. R. between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh and 1,829 on the branches.

Small-pox is raging in an epidemic form at Bremen, Texas. Nine-tenths of the inhabitants have left the place and business houses are all closed.

Speaker Randall says he will do all he can for whatever may be considered the best for the interests Pennsylvania, in the matter of the tariff bill.

With a Mohammedan revolt incited in India, a Fenian uprising in Ireland and a war in Turkey, who will deny that England would have a plenty on her hands.

The employees of the Lebanon Manufacturing Company are at present working ten hours a day. The company has a contract now on hand to build twenty five engines.

Gen. Harrison was elected President in 1840 by an almost unanimous vote—234 to 60—solely on the account of the low price of corn and potatoes, and the stagnation of labor.

A dispatch from Rome denies that the Cardinals rejected the idea of reconciliation with Italy, and says that the decisions of all such questions appertains solely to the Pope.

The steamboat La Belle, from Shreveport for New Orleans, sunk near Norman's Landing, Red river. The boat is said to be a total loss. No loss of life is reported.

Richford, Vt. physicians state that there are forty cases of poisoning from using water from an infected well in that place. Several deaths have occurred and more are expected.

Admiral Horaby had better have a care. The Russians are rather handy with their torpedoes, and if he goes smelling about the Bosphorus or Black Sea he may get blown up for his pains.

The lower house of the Iowa legislature has adopted a resolution favoring a return to specie payment, also the remonetization of silver and that the volume of legal tender currency should be maintained.

Judge Maynard, Peter Herdic's father-in-law, has given notice to the sheriff of Lycoming county that he owns the house in which Mr. Herdic now lives, and that the occupant owes him $2,000 for two years' rent.

According to figures it has been shown that the lawyers are devouring the New York and Erie railroad. One firm has already had fees amounting to $95,000, and one individual lawyer, in two years, had $21,000.

The magnates of China, Siam and Japan send their children to the United States to be educated. This is a good indication of the high estimation in which the government, people and institutions of the United States are held by the royal families of Asia.

Ex-Congressman Strouse, who died at Pottsville, on Monday, was born in Germany, but came to this country in 1812, and took up his residence in Pottsville.—He subsequently edited the North American *Farmer*, in Philadelphia, and retiring from that pursuit, practiced law.

The Susquehanna Oil Company is boring for petroleum in very close proximity to the spot where Joseph Smith had planted, for a season, the golden plates from which he translated the Mormon Bible, and in the same township where the foundation was laid for the first Mormon temple.

THE McKEAN MINER.

HARBOUR & ALLEN, PUBLISHERS.
H. F. Barbour - - - Editor.

Smethport, Pa., February 21, 1878.

IT IS predicted the legislature of New York will pass the most stringent liquor law that has thus far been enacted by any State. The struggle between the temperance and the liquor men is very severe.

THE Democratic majority of the New Jersey Legislature in its endeavors to straighten out some of the confessedly crooked legislative districts in that State, made by a Republican Legislature, seems to be bending them rather more than is fair in the opposite direction. The work is being done in instalment, each county by itself, and thus far Governor McClellan has signed the bills like a thoroughly good little Democrat.—Phila. *Times.*

SECRETARY SHERMAN took the starch out of the Democratic House on Thursday, when he informed them that there would be a deficit, according to the present rate of income, the present fiscal year, of $4,969,218, and states there must either be an increase of taxation or decrease of appropriation. This is one of the effects of the insane folly of the last House reducing taxation and increasing expenditures, a rather novel feature of Democratic statesmanship.

SOLDIERS, LIKE others, must be actual settlers upon the tract of land which they wish to homestead. But a soldier is allowed to deduct his time of service up to four years; that is to say, he may have credit for any term of service not greater than four years, and in addition he must live one year on the land. The total commissions and fees on a homestead of 160 acres of land range from $18.00 to $30.00, according to the State in which the land is located, and the price per acre at which it is held.

THE SELECTION of Bayard Taylor for Minister to Germany is a good one. He is a great lover of German institutions and about half German himself. His wife is the daughter of the Astronomer of Gotha, Professor Hansen. He has passed many of his late years in that country, and is probably as thoroughly indoctrinated with the genius of German intellectual life as any living American.—He speaks the German language fluently and has made translations from the most valuable German works. His "Faust" is the best in the English language.

ONE OF the significant features of the present spring campaign is the activity of the Greenback people. All over the state, not only in the cities, but in the back townships, they have brought out full tickets, and in most instances scorn any proffer of alliance with either party. The enthusiasm of the Greenbacker is on the increase. That some of these local tickets will be successful is quite probable, and such victories, no matter how small or isolated, backed by the fifty thousand votes of last November, will be such an encouragement to the new party as to put it in remarkable fighting trim. The Greenbackers will furnish music for all parties to dance this year.—Philadelphia *Times.*

THE BILL providing for the pay of the National Guard for riot services, as agreed upon by the conference committee, approved by the two houses and sent to the Governor, appropriates altogether $710,000. Of this amount $380,000 is for the pay of the troops, and $330,000 to settle claims arising for transportation, subsistence and incidental expenses attending the calling out of the guard. The regimental field, regimental staff and commissioned line officers and the non-commissioned officers and privates are to receive the same pay as the regular troops of the United States, and, in addition, ten dollars to each enlisted man who served at least seven days, for commutation for blankets and uniform. Those who served a fraction of a month exceeding seven days will be entitled to one full month's pay and those who served a full month and a fraction exceeding ten days will receive two months' pay. The commissioned officers not included in the above classification will be paid for the time they were actually engaged in the service.

THE TERMS which the Spanish Government is said to have offered to the Cubans seem fair upon their face, and if there were any assurance of their being carried out in good faith the insurgents could do much worse than to accept them. It is proposed to accord to Cuba a constitution similar to that enjoyed by Porto Rico, which has a semi-independent colonial government, bearing somewhat the same relations to the crown as those of the English colonies, a plan that would probably satisfy all but the more enthusiastic of the Cuban patriots. It is the hot-headed fellows, however, that keep up the insurrection, and though the Royal Government offers complete amnesty and nearly everything else that can be demanded reasonably, short of absolute independence, it is doubtful if they will elect to trust themselves to the tender mercies of the Spanish crown. The offer is at least an indication that the government is beginning to appreciate the importance of the Cuban insurrection and the difficulty of crushing it by brute force alone.

The Niagara Falls *Gazette* of the 7th inst. says: The water in the river reached a remarkably low mark last Thursday. As near as could be ascertained without actual measurement, the river below the falls reached a level about eighteen feet below the average summer level. The writer hereof, walked on dry sand where, in the summer season from off the "upper rock," anglers are wont to fish for bass and eels. Above the falls of the river presented a very unusual appearance. Many rocks, usually hidden from view, rose black and naked from the rapids and here and there a dry reef told yet plainer of the diminished supply of water from the lake. No water ran between Goat Island and the First Sister Island, and but slight streams meander through the other two channels. During the day a blinding snow storm raged, covering the ground with the heaviest fall of snow of the season. During the night the wind changed and by morning the river had reached its usual level.

THE LOUISIANA FIASCO.

President Hayes is indignation at the trial and conviction of Anderson, one of his Returning Board *proteges* in Louisiana. But what reason has President Hayes for indignation? What reason has he to expect any other result? Did he ever know a plot against popular rights and the public liberties which was not betrayed by some of the conspirators?

When President Hayes *accepted* election at the hands of Louisiana, and on precisely the same state of facts *refused* election to Packard, he perpetrated a wrong which no sophistry can excuse and no charity extenuate. It was essentially a conspiracy against the public liberties. Louisiana was robbed either of her choice for President, or of her choice for Governor. Paint it an inch thick, and to this complexion must it come at last. It is no answer to say that one tribunal decided as to the Presidential vote and another as to the Gubernatorial vote. One tribunal cannot decide the same thing white and other tribunal decide it black and both be right. If the Electoral Commission was right in giving the vote of Louisiana to Hayes, then Hayes, who accepted the Republican vote as sufficient in his own case, was doubly wrong in deciding the larger Republican vote to be insufficient in Packard's case. It was an act for which our political annals happily afford no parallel, and which we shall not waste time in seeking English words to fitly characterize. It was a deed which beggars description and makes words seem poor indeed.

It seems to be held in some quarters that *this deed* without a *name* was condoned and buried by the agreement between the high contracting parties that the lesser criminals on either side should be let go unwhipped of justice—that one wrong could be healed by leaving other wrongs unpunished. We know not from what code of morals this idea of remedial justice was derived, but whatever one it was we do not subscribe to it. There were three hundred cases in Louisiana, it is said, of offenses against those laws which, in the absence of State protection, the Union had been compelled to enact to secure political in the South. There were —it is well to repeat it—three hundred cases of the shooting and whipping and maiming of Republican voters in Louisiana in which prosecutions had been begun in the Federal courts. As a part of the bargain, President Hayes was to stop these prosecutions, and leave unavenged the men of Coushatta and Lafourche, whose blood cried from the ground for retribution. And, on the other hand, the White Leaguers who came into possession of the State government by the same vote by which they lost the State for President, were to let the Returning Board, whom they declared and believed to be guilty of the theft of a State, go unprosecuted. Now we are asked to believe it an outrage and an injury to the public peace and prosperity that such a bargain as this has been violated. We are totally unable to see how any man who is hampered with a conscience can entertain any such belief. For ourselves, we want peace on no such terms. "Let us first be pure, then peaceable." We believe that the highest public ends—the ends of truth and justice—are served by the complete failure of such a bargain.—It was an attempt to bargain away the public liberties for the pottage of political preferment. It was a compounding of felony for personal and party gain. It was essentially corrupt in its spirit. It was a grievous offense against the public peace and dignity.

Now that it has come to an end, there is a chance that the discord of the contracting parties may promote that justice which their concord sought to hinder.—Let the Louisiana conspirators on their side prosecute all Republicans whose knavery they can fairly prove. And let the President bring to speedy punishment the three hundred Ku Klux, whose unatoned outrages have too long been a public disgrace. So shall justice be satisfied, and the public weal fostered, though bargains and bargainers come to deserved shame.—Buffalo *Express.*

Hon. Gideon Wells.

The death of Hon. Gideon Wells leaves only one survivor of the original Lincoln cabinet, Montgomery Blair. His death occurred at Hartford, Ct., Monday evening, after a brief illness. His birth place was Glastonbury in that State. He received his collegiate education in the University of Vermont. He edited the Hartford *Times* in 1826, and spent eight terms as a member of the Connecticut Legislature. He next was State Controller of Accounts, postmaster at Hartford, and State Controller. He became chief of a bureau in the Navy Department in 1846, which he occupied for three years. He was sent a delegate to Chicago in 1860, and upon the inauguration of President Lincoln was appointed Secretary of the Navy. He was re-appointed, when he entered on his second term, and was continued by President Johnson. His methods were slow, but sure, and although he came to be titled "the ancient mariner and the old man of the sea" by the easily impressed public, he certainly showed an unusual efficiency in creating, literally, a navy, which had been crushed by the rebels or sent on wild goose errands to the ends of the earth. He ordered dispatches in hot haste, recalling all vessels thus diverted to distant stations; he hired ships to meet the emergency; he filled naval yards with workmen to make good the losses and supply additional vessels of war. There was a profuse expenditure, because of the imperative necessity, but no one ever was able to prove that Gideon Wells encouraged fraud or stealing in his department. Even Democrats gave it up as a bad job. His honesty was never shaken. During the memorable years Secretary Wells took notes at the Cabinet meetings and of late these resources have afforded him materials for a valuable series of contributions to the current magazines and reviews. The cause of death was a gradual undermining of his system, which reached a crisis recently in the appearance of an enormous carbuncle back of his left ear. This increased in size and virulence in spite of treatment, and its poisonous effects finally so depraved the blood that he sank under it.

THE proposal of the legislature to pass a bill imposing an income-tax on all salaries over $800 will not meet with much favor from the people. There is nothing so unpopular as an income-tax, and the government abolished it as speedily as possible.

SOUTHERN members of Congress have resumed the habit of their forefathers, in eating fire.

Personal and Political.

—Judge Robertson has been re-nominated Postmaster at Troy, N. Y.

—Senator Wright has introduced a bill to revive [illegible] in New York [illegible].

—Gov. Hampton, of South Carolina, is said to be dead set against repudiation in that State.

—Congressional elections, next fall, are bringing candidates to the front, plenty as blackberries.

—George H. Danforth, of Rochester, is urged as the successor of Judge Johnson, in the U. S. Circuit Court.

—The health of Associate Justice Hunt of the U. S. Supreme Court, is being, gradually undermined. A prospective vacancy is being discounted by anxious office seekers.

—A. G. Feather, Esq., member of the Philadelphia bar, is about to publish a book of statistics of Montgomery county. It is not expected to be a light affair.

—Massachusetts has only four candidates for the position of doorkeeper of the National House of Representatives. What the "unterrified" of the Bay State lack in numbers they make up in cheek.

—The Rev. John Hayes Grier, the patriarch of the Northumberland Presbytery, has reached the close of his ninetieth year. He has been more than fifty years a resident on the West Branch of the Susquehanna.

—The Senate Committee on Territories Friday decided to report favorably the bill for the creation of the Territory of Lincoln, to be formed out of portions of the Territories of Dakota and Wyoming, so as to include all the Black Hills country.

—In the Maine House of Representatives Friday a bill was reported to give equal political rights irrespective of sex, and granting women the right to vote in municipal elections.

—Rev. Dabney Ball, D. D., Presiding Elder of the East Baltimore District Methodist Episcopal Church South, died in Baltimore Friday of heart disease.

—The President Friday appointed A. W. Spraight, of Texas, and W. C. Quimby, of California, as honorary commissioners to the Paris Exhibition.

—Congressman Jacob M. Campbell has publicly announced to his constituents his opposition to the revival of the income tax.

—The Huntingdon *Journal* supports Gen. Albright, of Carbon county, for Governor, because he married a Huntingdon lady. Guess this wasn't the lady that "dropped" the *Journal* man in his youthful days.

—Two of the cardinals, McCloskey and Simor, have never received their hats, and their eligibility as voters is therefore open to question.

—In Butler county they have got a Democratic-Greenback-Labor party.

—The Mercer Democratic committee adopted a resolution instructing the delegates from that county to support Hon. James A. Stranahan for Lieutenant Governor.

—James E. Emerson, of Beaver Falls, has been designated by the Greenbackers of Washington county as their candidate for Congress. The conferees of the three counties of the district meet in Pittsburg on the last Monday of March.

—Hon. William A. Howard, of Michigan succeeds J. L. Pennington as Governor of Dakota, the commission of the latter having expired.

—The Rev. Dabney Ball, D. D., Presiding Elder of the East Baltimore District Methodist Episcopal Church South, died Sunday morning, of heart disease.

—Mr Henry Stanley has been invited by the King of Belgium to visit him at Brussels, and he is expected there after his visit to England. The King takes a warm interest in all that relates to the exploration of Africa.

—Judgments for over eleven million dollars have been entered against Tweed in New York.

—There will be fifteen names on the county ticket in Franklin next fall, and there are numerous counties where quite as many officers are to be chosen.

—The Lock Haven Daily *Journal* has been informed that ex-Governor Curtin has been appointed delegate-at-large to the National Greenback Convention, vice Judge Bentley.

—The U. S. Senate has 39 Republicans, 36 Democrats, besides Davis. The house has 140 Republicans and 153 Democrats, with more coming in whenever a contest gives them a chance, whether they have any just claim or not.

Voice of the Press.

Buffalo Express: It has been sought to make it appear that the trials of some few of those concerned in the murders of Chisholm, now going on in Mississippi, are proof of a disposition on the part of the people of that State to punish political murderers and protect freedom of political opinion. This is, however, a delusion. The State courts have taken no notice whatever of the horrible Chisholm murders. The present trials are in the federal courts. The trials are not for murder, but for conspiracy. Again, as so many times before, it is the arm of the national power which is stretched forth to give to Southern Republicans that protection which the local governments will not give of which they have been robbed by mob violence.

Philadelphia Times: Surveyor Goodrich's Bradford *Reporter* is running ex-Speaker Grow for Governor with an enthusiasm which appears to be simply boundless, and any innocent party who reads the columns of splendid eulogy of Grow might suppose that neither Surveyor Goodrich nor his partner, Postmaster Alvord, knew that the ex-Speaker is not the man who has been picked out for Governor. The *Reporter*, however, will cease to bob around in this delightfully independent way when the critical moment comes.

Springfield Republican: "One is prompted to ask Mr. Hayes, anent his civil service reform projects, what the Yankee revolver asked the country doctor, whom he roused from his bed at 2 o'clock in the morning simply to put him this question: "If this cold weather lasts all summer here,
What time will green peas be along next year?"

The Cleveland Herald: President Hayes is again in luck. The mean attempt to smirch his title by sending the Louisiana Returning Board members to jail without evidence to convict them of any offense reacts powerfully in his favor. Republican Congressmen who have felt indifferent to him of late begin to show a disposition to rally to his defense. A manly, outspoken word from him in condemnation of the dishonorable and disgraceful proceedings in New Orleans would be exceedingly timely just now. John Sherman has spoken, but why should not Mr. Hayes speak for himself in a public manner.

The World In Review.

Summary of News, Condensed from Daily Telegraphic Reports.

THURSDAY.

To-day's report is that "the Lord-Hinks scandal is being compromised."—The Emperor William of Germany has subscribed two thousand dollars to the international refugee fund.—The *Standard* and *Post* confirm the report that British ships have passed the Dardanelles. The *Post*, however, gives the number as six.—The rumor that Lord Derby resigned is positively denied.—The *Standard* says England is ready to act with any or every power in bridling Russian aggression upon their rights and interests, but if all hold back we must act by ourselves and leave our neighbors to save their own interest and honor if they can.—It is positively stated that Count Andrassy is preparing a note to Russia, specifying the points in the Russo-Turkish convention, compromising Austrian interests.—The British steamer *Chilian* reports that on the 7th inst. she sighted the German bark *Otto George*, London to New-York, on fire. Two men were seen on board, but the sea was so heavy as to prevent a rescue. The life-boat of the *Chilian* was smashed attempting it.

FRIDAY.

Both Russia and England continue to talk of peace and to prepare for war.—A Constantinople special reports that since Tuesday the Russians have renewed the advance toward Gallipoli, and are now within a few hours' march of that place.—The United States Marshals in Southeast Missouri captured a large number of illicit distilleries and the leader of the Ku Klux who prevented the collection of revenue.—The Legislature of South Carolina yesterday elected the following Circuit Judges:—Pressley, A. P. Aldrich, A. J. Shaw, J. H. Hudson, T. J. Mackey, Thomas Thomson.—The outer basin of the Woolwich dock-yard is being cleared so as to be ready to receive vessels requiring repair in emergency.—Bismarck has arrived in Berlin, and will presently have something to say on the Eastern question.—The Irish societies last night decided to celebrate St. Patrick's Day as usual. As the day falls on Sunday the celebration occurs Monday.—Advices indicate that after a struggle prolonged for ten years with heroic endurance, the Cubans who rebelled against the Spanish rule will be compelled to abandon their effort for independence and make such terms as they can with their conquerors.—There is great dissatisfaction in Servia at the uncertain terms offered by Russia.—The Senate has confirmed Benjamin Flagler as Collector of Customs at Niagara, N. Y.; Benjamin Peixotto, Consul at Lyons; Ed. Wheeler, Collector of Internal Revenue at Little Rock.

SATURDAY.

It is now pretty certain that Doorkeeper Polk will go the way of bigger man Fitzhugh.—Osman Pasha denies that he ordered some Russian prisoners murdered and others buried alive at Plevna.—The festivities in Cuba following the marriage of Alphonso, of Spain, were only concluded yesterday.—The despatches this morning indicate a possible new turn in Eastern affairs. It seems that Turkey may yet throw herself under English protection and defy Russia.—King Alfonso opened the Spanish Cortes yesterday, and presented the Queen. In the course of his speech he stated that a treaty of commerce with the United States would be presented for approval. He trusted Cuba would be speedily pacified.—Lord Derby's protest against Russian occupation of Constantinople is published. It is very decidedly worded.—The remains of Mrs. Benn Rittman were successfully cremated at Washington, Pa., yesterday afternoon. The operation lasted nearly two hours. All parties except those immediately concerned were excluded.—John Brennan, a notorious Molly Maguire and murderer of Burns, the mine Boss, was arrested at Osceola, Pa. yesterday.—John Ables, aged 60, was hanged at Carthage, Mo., yesterday, for murder of Jno. Lane in 1874.

MONDAY.

A six-story, iron front building in New York, known as the Excelsior building, was destroyed by fire, last evening. Loss $500,000.—The members of the Louisiana Returning Board are not to be punished.—The Rev. William Goodell, reformer and pioneer of abolition, died at Gainesville, Wis. Saturday, aged 85 years. He was born in Chenango county, N. Y.—The *Observer* believes that Russia has represented to England that the United States, as a great maritime power, should participate in the congress. England has not objected but taken advantage of the proposal to suggest that Greece also be allowed to take part.—There are reports that Germany—the power which is virtually the arbiter of Europe—has interposed between England and Russia, and that a peaceful result is thereby assured. —Two freight trains collided on the Hudson River Railroad, near Fort Washington, this morning. The axle of the down train was broken and two cars laden with grain were thrown into the river. Twelve other cars were thrown off the track. Nobody injured.—The suit against Mr. Tilden to recover income-tax of which he defrauded the Government is to be decided against him. The language of Judge Blatchford leaves hardly a doubt of it.—Jonathan Miller, a farmer aged seventy-two, living a mile from here, while watering cattle in Oswegatchie River, this morning, fell through the ice and was drowned.—Dr. Spencer, of Cambridge, was arrested yesterday upon an indictment charging manslaughter in causing the death of Mrs. McLean, having taken charge and then deserted her in a critical condition pending child birth.

TUESDAY.

The steamship *Meas* from New York, has arrived at Rotterdam.—Up to Saturday night, over a million tons of ice had been gathered on the Hudson.—Mrs. Sidney Patterson, of St. Catherine, Ont., was burned to death yesterday by a lamp explosion.—Mrs. Van Marter was burned to death at Trenton, N. J., last night, by carelessly handling a kerosene oil lamp. —Joseph S. Dolson has been nominated by the President, as postmaster at Bath, N. Y. The doctor is the present efficient P. M.—The Senate, yesterday, confirmed John Smith as Consul-General at Montreal.—The employees along the whole line of the Canada Midland Railroad have struck, and refuses to resume work until all arrearages are paid.—Operations were resumed in the Lehigh coal regions yesterday, and will continue for the present week, when another suspension will occur.—Ex-President Mangam, of the defunct National Trust Company, of New York, pleaded not guilty yesterday to the indictment for perjury.—Mrs. Catharine Jarvis died at Digby, N. S., yesterday, aged 110 years. She was born in slavery in the United States, and taken to the place of her death by the loyalists in 1783.

WEDNESDAY.

It is rumored that the King of Holland thinks of abdicating in favor of the Prince of Orange, his eldest son.—Telegrams from Athens represent the Thessalian insurrection increasing. They report that 8,000 Turks have been defeated near Volo with a loss of 600 killed after desperate fighting.—The smoke of burning ballot paper was visible at 1:45 Tuesday, showing that the conclave had voted but nobody had obtained a majority. Cardinal Cardoso, Patriarch of Lisbon, has arrived at the Vatican and enters the conclave to-night.—Moore, late Postal Agent on the Union Pacific, who rifled the mail bags containing $5,000 has been arrested. The money was recovered Saturday.—Morris Lewis, a retired merchant of Towanda, Pa., fatally shot himself yesterday. Cause ill-health.—Thos. Malone of New York, was dangerously shot to-night by two burglars whom he detected in his room.—Notwithstanding the denials of the Cuban representatives in New-York, there seems to be no doubt that the Cuban insurgents have accepted the comparatively liberal terms of peace offered by Spain and that the ten-years' war is over.

IF THE Mrs. R. B. Hayes Temperance Society would sit up with the Senate at its next night session, there would not be so brisk a demand for soda cocktails in the morning.

Country Postmasters.

HOW THEY DEFRAUD THE GOVERNMENT BY SELLING STAMPS AT A DISCOUNT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—From reliable sources, of information the Post Office Department estimates that the revenues of the department are now suffering at the rate of a quarter of a million dollars per month, by stamps sold by postmasters at small country offices at a discount, for use in cities and towns. The postmaster at St. Louis shows that his office is defrauded of $180,000 per annum. A postmaster in Maine confessed to having peddled $1,000 worth, and offered to restore $300 if the department would not prosecute him.

Erie Railway.

TWO NEW PAY TRAINS TO BE PUT ON NEXT MONDAY — THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE TO BE USED ON ALL TRAINS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—The Erie Railway, next Monday, puts on two new passenger trains—fast. The St. Louis Express, to leave New York at 6 p. m., arriving at Buffalo at 8:15, and St. Louis at 6:20 the second morning. The new train eastward bound will leave Niagara Falls at 7:05 a.m., and Buffalo at 8, in connection with the fast train from the west, and arrive in New York at 10:30 the same day. Simultaneously, the Erie equips its trains with the Westinghouse air brakes.

SMETHPORT

LECTURE COURSE.

The Fifth Lecture of the Course will be delivered by

HON. H. W. WILLIAMS,

ON

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 26, 1878.

Subject:—"Rhineland."

Tickets for sale at the Post Office.

New Advertisements.

J. GIFFORD,

CONTRACTOR & BUILDER,

Smethport, Pa.

CONTRACTS taken and estimates given for BRIDGE BUILDING, and all other Work in that line, at lowest rates. 13-15-tf

Notice in Bankruptcy.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Lyron Alford, Bankrupt of the county of McKean, State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

A. R. CURTIS, Assignee.

Bradford, Pa., Jan. 24, 1878. 5t

In Bankruptcy.

District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

This is to give notice that on the [illegible] day of January A. D 1878, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of William Loucks and Frank Loucks of Bradford in the county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, who have been adjudged Bankrupts upon their own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupts to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law: that a meeting of the Creditors of said Bankrupts to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of O. A. Hotchkiss, Bradford Pa. before S. E. Woodruff Esq. Register, on the 19th day of March A. D. 1878, at 9 o'clock a. m.

JOHN HALL,
U. S. Marshal as Messenger.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 4, 1878.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Abstract of Time Table. Adopted November, 12, 1877.

PULLMAN'S BEST DRAWING ROOM and SLEEPING COACHES, combining all Modern Improvements, are run through without change between Salamanca, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Susquehanna Bridge, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago and New York. Hotel Dining Coaches between Chicago and New York.

EASTWARD.

STATIONS	No. 8, †	No. 12.*	No. 4.	No. 6.
D'kirk, L've	1.05 p. m.		7.05 a. m.	
Le Val "	2.5 "		8.48 "	
Clarin'a "	9.50 "			
Cleveland "	7.00a. m.			
Salam'ca "	3.46 p. m.		9.12 "	
Olean "	4.20 "		10.0 "	
Cuba "	4.30 "		10.23 "	
Genesee "	5.20 "		11.50 "	
Andover "			12.15 pm	
Buffalo Arr.				
Niag F'lls "				
H'lle L've	6.05am	6.35 p m	12.35am	1.30
Elmira Arr.	10.35 "	2.40 "	2.30 "	4.30
Binghan "	12.25pm	10.52 "	4.35 "	7.30
P't Jervis "	4.45 "	3.35 a m	9.05 "	
New York "	7.50pm	7.25 a m	12.20p m	

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS EASTWARD.

4.50 a m, except Sundays, from Dunkirk. Stopping at Sheridan 5.15, Forestville 5.30, Smith's Mills 5.43, Perrysburg 6.02, Dayton 6.07, Cattaraugus 6.20, Little Valley 6.43, Salamanca 6.55, Great Valley 10.07, Carrollton 10.30, Vandalia 11.00, Allegany 11.20, a m, Olean 11.52, Hinsdale 12.24, Cuba 1.25, Friendship 2.24, Belvidere 3.04, Phillipsville 3.40, Scio 4.02, Genesee 4.25, Andover 5.10, Alfred 6.28, Almond 6.55, and arriving at Hornellsville at 7.30 p m.

9.20, a m, daily from Dunkirk, stopping at Sheridan 9.37, Forestville 9.50, Smith's Mills 10.03 Perrysburg 10.17, Dayton 10.22, Cattaraugus 11.06 Little Valley 11.17, a m, Salamanca 11.44, Great Valley 11.52, Carrollton 12.10, Vandalia 12.37, Allegany 12.49, Olean 1.06, Hinsdale 1.30, Cuba 2.02, Friendship 2.47, Belvidere 3.06, Phillipsville 3.23, Scio 3.46, Genesee 4.12, Andover 4.58, Alfred 5.19, Almond 5.34, arriving at Hornellsville at 5.50 p m.

6.15 p m, daily from Salamanca, stopping for passengers, having tickets, at Olean 6.58, and Genesee 11.10 p m, arriving at Hornellsville 1.30 a m.

8.18 p m, daily from Dunkirk, stopping at Sheridan 8.31, Forestville 8.47, Smith's Mills 9.00, Perrysville 10.16, Dayton 10.30, Cattaraugus 11.00, Little Valley 11.26 and arriving at Salamanca at 11.45 p m.

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	No. 3.*	No. 9. †	No.
New Y'k L've	7.00 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	9.00a.m.
P't Jervis "	10.55 "	11.23 "	12.18 p m
H'lle L've	8.15 a m	12.30 p m	8.35 pm
Andover L've		1.16 p m	
Genesee "	9.17 "	1.54 "	9.57 pm
Cuba "	10.37 "	3.25 "	10.46 "
Olean "	10.50 "	3.00 "	11.15 "
G't Valley "	11.11 "	3.33 "	
Salamanca Arr.	11.25 "	3.47 "	11.50 "
Cleveland "	7.30 p m		
Cincinnati "	6.30 a m		
G't Valley L've.	11.47 p m	4.15 a m	12.22 am
Dunkirk Arr.	1.30 "	5.55 p.m.	2.30 "

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS WESTWARD.

2.55 a m, daily from Hornellsville, stopping at Cadeaze 3.02, Olean 3.24, and arriving at Salamanca at 10.55 a m

4.30 a m, except Sundays from Hornellsville, stopping at Almond 4.46, Alfred 5.23, Andover 5.34, Genesee 7.21, Scio 7, 42, Phillipsville 8.00, Belvidere 8.20, Friendship 8.56, Cuba 9.06, Hinsdale 10.44, Olean 11.20, Allegany 11.45, a m, Vandalia 12.27, Carrollton 12.10, Great Valley 1.36, Salamanca 1.55, Little Valley 2.52, Cattaraugus 3.35, Dayton 4.08, Perrysburg 4.02, Smith's Mills 5.42, Perrysville 4.58, Sheridan 6.27, and arriving at Dunkirk at 6.50 p m.

12.30 p m, daily from Hornellsville, stopping at Almond 12.53, Alfred 1.24, Andover 1.37, Genesee 1.54, Scio 2.20, Phillipsville 2.41, Belvidere 2.59, Friendship 3.36, Cuba 3.52, Hinsdale 4.37, Olean 5.10, Allegany 5.55, Vandalia 6.26, Carrollton, 6.54, Great Valley 7.23, Salamanca 7.37, Little Valley 8.15, Cattaraugus 8.3 Dayton 8.53, Perrysburg 9.00, Smith's Mills 9.15, Forestville 9.25, Sheridan 9.35, and arriving at Dunkirk 9.45, p m;

1.10 p m, daily, except Sundays from Hornellsville, stopping at Genesee 3.01, Belvidere 4.10, Olean 4.45, Carrollton 6.01, and arriving at Salamanca at 6.20 p m.

8.55 p m, daily from Hornellsville, stopping at Genesee 9.57, Belvidere 10.50, Cuba 11.33, Olean 12.00, Salamanca 12.55, Little Valley 12.33, Cattaraugus 12.57, and arriving at Dunkirk at 2.30 am.

* Daily.

† Daily between Salamanca and New York.

‡ Daily between Port Jervis and Dunkirk.

Tickets to all points at the very Lowest Rates, for sale at the Company's offices.

Baggage will be checked only on tickets purchased at the Company's office.

JOHN N. ABBOTT, Gen'l Pas'ger Agent.

Erie Railway.

MONDAY — THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE TO BE USED ON ALL TRAINS.

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A. R. CURTIS, Assignee.

Bradford, Pa., Jan. 24, 1878. 5t

In Bankruptcy.

District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

This is to give notice that on the [illegible] day of January A. D 1878, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the

THE McKEAN MINER.

Smethport, Pa., February 21, 1878.

CHURCHES.

METHODIST.—J. C. WHITESIDE, pastor. Sabbath School every Sabbath at 9 a. m., and Preaching at 10½ a. m., and 7 p. m. Class Meeting at 11½ a. m. Prayer Meetings on Thursday evenings at 7 p. m.

Preaching, at Norwich and at Cole Creek at 2 p. m. every alternate Sabbath.

BAPTIST.—O. J ROSE, pastor. Services Sunday at 10½ a. m. and at 7½ p. m. Sunday School immediately after the morning service. Preaching once in two weeks at the Hamlet school house.

EPISCOPAL.—H. Q. MILLER, Rector. Services on the 2d and 4th Sunday of each month at 10½ a. m and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 9 a. m

St. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH Smethport, pastor. Mass at 11 a.m. —Rev. J. F. SMITH, pastor. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

President Judge.—H. W. Williams, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.
Additional Judge.—S. F. Wilson, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.
Associate Judges.—W. S. Brownell, Smethport; N. Burnham, Eldred.
District Attorney.—P. E. Cotter, Port Allegany.
Sheriff.—C. S. King, Smethport.
Prothonotary.—C. K. Sartwell, Smethport. *Deputy.*—J. K. Chadwick.
County Treasurer.—W. D. Gallup, Smethport.
Commissioners.—Benj. Bunker, Orlando Gallup, Wm. A. Young.
Com'rs Clerk.—Jno. R. Chadwick, Smethport.
Auditors.—O. D. Coleman, J. L. Bean, M. W. Fisher.
Regular Terms of Court.—Fourth Monday in February and September, and Third Monday of June and December.

HERE AND HEREABOUTS.

—Court commences next Monday.

—Town election passed off very quietly.

—The boring for oil at Emporium has ceased. Dry!

—A new well will soon be commenced at Turtle Point.

—To-day, Wednesday, there is a prospect of a "run of sleighing."

—Let there be a general attendance at the Lecture on Tuesday evening next.

—An unusual number of strangers have been in town during the past week.

—The country is again safe. All of the best men were elected to office last Tuesday.

—It is reported that an eighty barrel "spouter" was struck on Foster Brook last week.

—An interesting letter from Howard Hill is unavoidably crowded out of this week's issue.

—Rumor has it that several of our most amiable young ladies are soon to assume the cares of a household.

—Our subscription list has increased over *one hundred* in the past five weeks. The "avalanche" has "arriv," Miller.

—Neighbor Gould, of the Cameron *Press*, deserves all the prosperity and success that ever attended a country printer.

—We are grateful to all those friends who manifest such an interest in the MINER. We aim to print the best paper in Northern Pennsylvania.

—The Editor has been slightly "under the weather" for the past day or two, and any lack of items, in this department, must be credited to the Junior.

—If we were a preacher—we would preach a sermon each Sabbath that would please each member of our congregation. In order to do this we would preach as we pleased.

—Coffee invigorates and stimulates, when used as a beverage, but quite a number of our young men think the *game* of Coffee is not conducive to full pockets. Don't bet on another man's game, boys.

—Our facilities for doing Job Work have been taxed to the uttermost recently, and still the work comes in. Nothing like having the best of material and good workmen to insure patronage.

—The Sartwell House, Port Allegany, is one of the best hotels in this section of the State. Everybody who stops there once will make it headquarters ever after. Steve. is the boss landlord.—Potter *Enterprise.*

—Our editorial brethren of Elk county do not seem to "assimilate" in the kindliest manner. The latest "bone of contention" between them seems to be the Auditor's Report. What's the use of quarreling over something that you all got, boys?

—The Bradford *Era* and *Daily Derrick*, are "slinging" mud at each other, quite recklessly. Up to the present time neither seems to have any particular advantage. About which and tother, with the odds in favor of "which." This may be fun for the editors but its far from decent journalism.

—As W. F. Ormsby was driving leisurely down the hill between his place and Smethport, on Tuesday, the tongue of his sleigh came down, and the next thing he knew he was lying out in the snow, and his horses were speeding down the hill without him. No harm was done other than a compound fracture of the sleigh tongue.

—The *Towanda Journal* is among the brightest and best exchanges that come to our sanctum. It is carefully edited and beautifully printed, contains an excellent local and good news summary. Its typographical appearance is chargeable to Frank Keeler, the best printer in all of Bradford county, and hard to beat anywhere.

—The last week's *Bradford Reporter* came to our sanctum somewhat changed in its appearance,—and we wish we could say for the better. We would suggest to Alvord the taking off of the "the" in the head, and the putting of a cut of a Mail bag, or Custom house, between the "Bradford" and "Reporter." Either would be appropriate, and we think would relieve the "lost" appearance of the heading.

—THE OLEAN EXCURSION.—The excursion to Olean Friday night, and the ball in Blake's Opera House, was not very largely attended, but so far as the arrangements on the part of Messrs, Eaton and Lyons were concerned it was a complete success. Those who attended were very kindly treated, and express themselves as well pleased with the reception they met at the hands of the good people of Olean.—*Era.*

—The announcement that the Post Office Department had discontinued the service of a mail agent on the McKean & Buffalo railroad was as sudden as it was unexpected, and causes outspoken indignation along the line of the road. It is simply an outrage, and deserves extended and plain comment, which the editor will try and give next week, if he is well enough. The subject needs able bodied comment.

—FOUND AT LAST.—It has been questionable for a number of years, who the *smallest* man was. Some have been of the opinion that he lived out West—but he don't. He lives not a thousand miles from Smethport, and he ran for an office on Tuesday last, and refused to pay his proportion towards printing tickets.

POETRY.

His name was on the ticket,
'Twere sacrilege to scratch it,
'Twould give him offence.

He was nicely elected,
His opponent rejected,
Owes us 25 cents.

—The wedding of Mr. Judson J. Newman of Buffalo, N. Y. to Miss Flora Taylor, of Smethport, took place yesterday, (Wednesday) at 10 a. m. at the residence of the bride's mother in this place. The nuptial knot was tied by the Rev. H. Q. Miller, the ceremonies being witnessed by a large circle of friends. Many valuable presents were received by the bride. The happy pair left for Buffalo on the 2 p. m. train, followed by the wishes of a host of friends for a pleasant voyage over the sea of life. We regret that the illness and consequent absence of the editor from the wedding prevents a full description of the happy event for this issue.

—The probability as stated in our last issue that Mr. Rouble's injuries would result fatally, proved a certainty on Friday. With the hope of at least alleviating his pain he was put under the influence of chloroform on Friday morning, and a minute examination of his injuries made. They were found to be more serious than at first supposed. Portions of his spinal column were found chrushed into a number of small pieces, and a number of his ribs separated from their base. He did not again retain consciousness, but sank quietly into that endless sleep without an appearance of pain or suffering. Previous to undergoing the operation he had made all necessary provisions for his family, and was fully prepared and reconciled to accept the event of his not again returning to consciousness. His funeral was attended at the Methodist church on Saturday, the services being conducted by Rev. J. C. Whiteside. He was followed to the grave by a large concourse of Masonic brethren, and was buried with Masonic honors, under the auspices of Lodge 388, A.Y.M., of which order he was a faithful and honored member.

A Railroad Enterprise.

THE FIRST TRAIN OVER THE OLEAN, BRADFORD & WARREN RAILROAD—THE ROUTE, WITH GLIMPSES OF PICTURESQUE SCENERY—HISTORY OF THE ROAD.

Special correspondence of the Derrick

BRADFORD, January 11.

At half past nine o'clock a. m. yesterday the first through train on the Olean, Bradford and Warren Railroad steamed from this station. The train consisted of a baggage car and one coach, in charge of Conductor W. L. Lyon. Engine Marcus Hulings was driven by T. Ragan, and fired by Charley Smith. Superintendent William H. Smith and Auditor C. K. Thompson were the only officials on board. The idea in running the train was to acquaint the engine driver with the entire route. At State Line, which is about ten miles from Bradford, we met the Olean train on its way to Bradford. This train was in charge of Conductor Jones. Locomotive Rock City was driven by Engineer Turner. Superintendent J. D. Yeomans, of the New York division, and H. S. Morris, the Treasurer, were on the train. Superintendent Smith returned on the Rock City, and the engineer, Mr. Turner, got on board the Marcus Hulings to locate the various curves and grades for Engineer Ragan. Soon the beautiful city of Olean was reached. The actual running time was two hours.

THE ROUTE AND SCENERY.

From Bradford, through Foster Brook to Derrick City, the road is quite straight and the grade easy. Beginning at Red Rock or Horse Shoe curve trestle, which is eight hundred feet long, the grade is quite heavy. In less than a mile the road reaches an elevation of one hundred feet above Red Rock. Farther on a splendid view of Foster Brook Valley and Red Rock, Derrick City and Gilmor is obtained. Gradually the road ascends until at State Line it reaches a point 820 feet above Bradford. Nine and a half miles from Olean is the wonderful city of rocks. Huge boulders have been upheaved and placed in such regular order that at first sight the group has the appearance of so many houses. The arranging of these rocks so that wide passages or streets are between, is one of nature's wonderful freaks. No doubt in the warm days of summer picnickers will wend their way to this peculiarly interesting spot to spread their luncheon.—Yesterday the scenery of the vast wild forest of pine, hemlock and beech was indeed beautiful. An icy mantle covered the leafless limbs of the trees. Delicately was each twig covered with ice and frostwork. The branches of the beech trees were so interlaced that it seemed as though the hand of man had made the network. Occasionally a group of stately pines, with their snow-laden branches, relieved the monotony of the scene.

As the train wended its way around the hills it sometimes traveled more than two miles to get one. While passing over Mule Shoe Curve trestle we saw far down in Two Mile Valley a lone log cabin, which seemed as though its inhabitant had placed it there so that he might have a home painfully lonesome looking to travelers. At Point Lookout, a few miles from Olean, a magnificent panoramic view of the great Allegheny Valley is obtained. One hundred and sixty feet below and in the foreground is the gracefully curving Allegheny River, in the middle ground are well laid out farms; to the left is the town of Allegany, with its large brick college occupying a commanding situation; to the right is the inviting city of Olean, the spires of the various churches being noticeable; then stretching, seemingly in every direction, are hills, forming wide valleys, through which the various railroads run. From this point an unobstructed view of this grand scenery is obtained.

NEW YORK DIVISION.

On the 23d of October, 1877, surveyors began work; three days later grading was begun, and on the first of November this work was done. The last rail of the twelve and one-half miles of track was laid on the 28th of January, 1878. A Howe truss bridge spans the Allegheny at Olean. The heaviest grade is 156 feet to the mile. The Rock City and another locomotive will furnish the motive power for this division. Buffalonians are heavy stockholders. Following are the officers: C. S. Cary, Pres't; R. O. Smith V. Pres't; H. S. Morris, Sec. and Treas'r; and J. D. Yeomans, Sup't. Directors, S. S. Jewett, George B. Gates, C. S. Cary, R. O. Smith, C. V. B. Barse, H. S. Morris, J. Kelsey, R. W. Evans, J. Johnson, and M. W. Barse.

PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.

Charter was granted September 29th, 1877, capital stock $300,000. Surveying commenced October 3d, and officers were elected on the 9th, on which day the contract for grading was let to S. H. Towel who began work on the 11th. Track laying commenced November 19th, grading completed February 1, 1878, and at noon on the 8th of the same month Superintendent Smith and contractor Towel drove the last pike to secure the end of the ten mile rail which united with the last one laid by the Oleaners.

At this place a handsome depot has been erected, the upper part of which is fitted up for the officers of the road.—There are six neatly finished depots located along the line. The Locomotives Marcus Hulings and C. S. Whitney furnish power for this division.

OFFICIALS.

Marcus Hulings, President; C. W. Mackey, Vice-President; C. S. Whitney, Treasurer; W. H. Smith, Superintendent, and C. C. Thomson, Auditor.

DIRECTORS.

M. C. Hulings, C. S. Whitney, W. J. Hulings, E. C. Bradley, W. H. Johnson, J. D. Wolf, W. J. Welsh.

Hymenal.

The wedding of Mr. Eugene Quackenbush and Miss Ella Sartwell, took place at the residence of the brides father C.K. Sartwell, Esq., in this place, on Wednesday evening last, and was attended by a large number of guests, both from home and abroad. A large delegation was present from the Oil Exchange, at Tarport, who brought with them some very handsome and valuable presents for the bride. The house and grounds were brilliantly illuminated and tastefully decorated. The Rev. J. C. Whiteside performed the marriage ceremony in a very becoming and impressive manner.

The bride was dressed in a cream-colored silk, cut princess style, trimmed with point aplique, bridal veil, orange blossoms, point lace at her throat pinned with a diamond.

Minnie Davis (bridesmaid) white tulle, corsage of pale blue silk, trimmed with same.

Matie Sartwell (bridesmaid) whie tulle, pink satin bodice, trimed with same.

Ethel Armstrong (bridesmaid) same as Miss Matie Sartwell.

The toilets of all the fair ladies present were very becoming and elegant, among the most noticeable being:

Miss Quackenbush, wine-colored silk, trimmed with velvet and real lace.

Mrs. Quackenbush, (mother of bride groom) silk velvet underskirt, with moire antique overdress, with real lace.

Mrs. Rev. H. Q. Miller, pearl-colored silk, cut princess.

Mrs. S. V. Godden, black silk.

Mrs. Robt. H. Rose, pearl-colored silk, cut princess, elaborately trimmed with flowers.

Miss Emma Hamlin, cream colored silk, trimmed with flowers.

Miss Mollie Hamlin, black silk skirt, cameo silk bodice, trimmed with guipure lace.

Miss Flora Taylor, black silk, cut princess, with point lace.

Miss Mary Shaw, of Buffalo, black silk, cut princess

Mrs. F. N. Blakeslee, of Olean, lavendar silk, cut princess, with point lace.

Miss Emma Backus, black silk skirt, with blue silk waist.

Miss Cora Backus, black silk skirt, with lavendar silk waist.

Mrs. M. A. Sprague, white swiss mull, cut princess, trimmed with pale blue silk and flowers.

Mrs. H. F. Barbour, plum-colored silk, cut princess with basque and trimings of plum-colored velvet.

Miss Mollie King, white swiss mull, trimmed with flowers.

Miss Beta Sartwell, white tulle, bodice of cherry-colored silk, trimmed with flowers.

Mrs. S. D. Freeman, black silk, trimmed with silk velvet.

Mrs. G. A. Berry, of Bradford, fawn-colored silk trimmed with velvet of same shade.

Mrs. B. D. Hamlin, brocaded silk, trimmed with black silk velvet.

Mrs S. F. Wheeler, of Kendall, black silk.

Mrs. H. S. Sartwell, ashes of roses silk, trimmed with flowers.

All the other ladies were dressed elegantly and richly, but our reporter became crazed in putting the above together, and with the insane asylum in view dare not continue.

The bride was the recipient of many valuable presents, among which were the following:

1 doz. tea spoons, solid; half-dozen table spoons, solid; 1 French clock and ornaments; 1 Bohemian ornament; 1 sugar spoon and butter knife; 1 butter knife, solid; 1 pie knife, solid; 1 berry spoon, solid; 1 butter dish; 1 individual ring, salt & pepper; 1 card receiver, bouquet holder, green glass; 1 card receiver, bouquet holder, plain glass; 2 pickle castors; 1 pair candle sticks; 1 large picture; 2 cake baskets; 1 lace collar and handkerchief; 1 silver ice pitcher, 2 goblets, and slop bowl; 1 set pillow shams; 2 cushions; 1 lace barbe; 1 tidy; 1 bureau cover and cushion; 1 writing desk; 1 fluting machine; 1 shaving paper case.

In addition to the above the members of the Tuna Valley Oil Exchange presented with their regards and best wishes a Solid Silver Tea Service of six pieces and an elegantly decorated china service of 125 pieces.

Neighboring Counties.

Elk.

—Ridgway has a Greenback club.

—Ernhout & Taylor's No. 1 is down nearly five hundred feet. Their No. 2. will be ready for drilling this week and No. 3. has the foundation in.—*Advocate.*

The *Advocate* Wilcox correspondent says "the Schultz well is producing its regular quantity of oil." How much is its regular quantity?

Tioga.

Wellsboro *Gazette*; 14th.

—The new Welsh church at Antrim has just been completed.

—Diptheria and lung affections are quite prevalent throughout the county.

—Mrs. Henry Brown, one of the oldest residents of Covington, died on Wednesday of last week.

—Mr. Thomas Goodall, of Richmond township, has lost two children by diptheria, within the past two weeks.

—The fly-wheel on the engine used in pumping at the Blossburg oil well, burst one day last week, throwing one large piece through the derrick and some distance into the field beyond. No one hurt.

—Monday evening while Chester Lewis was riding a horse from the Antrim coal mines to the barn, he was thrown from the animal and had his collar bone broken. Dr. E. A. Barney attended him, and at last accounts he was rapidly improving.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CORYVILLE.

FEB. 19, 1878.

To the Editor of the Miner:

Mr. Gilmor has completed his road up Rice Brook, a distance of over a mile beyond the upper settler in Moody Valley, to his oil lands, preparatory to putting down a well at the extreme head of the brook. He has built a good substantial winter road, with good bridges, well planged, and all in good order. His rig is up, and all things nearly ready to start the drill on the Deigel farm, in Farmer's Valley. He has been trying to find the rock with the spade and pick, and has gone down about thirty feet, not yet finding it.

Messrs. Williams & Rutherford, from the Clarion district, are erecting a derrick on the farm of A. O. Cory, three miles up the Brook. They commenced hauling to the lumber last week, and now have several men at work.

A. P. Gale, of this place, was severely injured last Friday by a falling limb while chopping in the woods. Dr. H.L. McCoy was called and is attending him He pronounced no bones broken, though his back seriously hurt. He is doing well.

Mrs. Capt. Cory, after being confined to her bed and room, ten weeks from hemorrhage, is now able to walk across her room, and has rode out a few times, being carried to and from the sleigh.

A.

ELDRED.

Feb. 18th, 1878.

Willie McGuire, step-son of the late John Vickery, died near the State Line, on Friday the 15th, aged eight years. His remains were taken to Eldred and interred in the Union Church Cemetery, on Saturday.

—A case of assault and battery was tried before Esquire Moses, on the 13th inst., between T. B. Raine and Timothy Lamphier. Both parties were bound over to Court.

—The Peck & Freeman well on the Nelson Hooker farm, on Indian Creek, was torpedoed on the 14th, and is now said to be good for 75 barrels. It is located about 2½ miles from Eldred.

—Mr. Lamphier has the job of getting out timber for a derrick on his farm, where a well will soon be drilling. This is a little over a mile from this village.

—R. Dennis is now using a gong to call the hungry.

—Barden & Roberts are building an addition to their store 80 feet long, and will add a Furniture department to their business.

—Barden & Dean commenced putting up a rig to-day on the James Drake farm, on Indian Creek, adjoining farm of Nelson Hooker.

—The Fowler Brook well has been abandoned as a dry one.

—Harvy Cory, of Carpenter Creek, died to-day, at the advanced age of 70 years.

—Rev. T. S. Bennett has his fine dwelling commenced on Main street. It is very handsome in appearance, and conveniently arranged.

—A team owned by Anderson & Otis, made things lively for a short time today. While the sleigh to which they were attached was being loaded with stoves and rig irons, they become frightened by a locommotive and run away, spilling out the contents of the sleigh, killing a cow belonging to R. Dennis, and injuring G. C. Robinson, whose cutter they ran into, throwing him out.

—The election on Tuesday passed off very quietly. The following persons were elected:

Constable—B. Cummings.
Town Clerk—W.H. Soule.
Treasurer—B. H. Lamphier.
Assessor—R. A. Rice.
Auditor—F. O. Wheeler.
Judge of Election—C. H. Kaufman.
Inspector—Joseph Stull.
Supervisors—E.C. Wolcott, E.B. Stull.
Poor masters—W.D. Lamphier, W. T. Miller.
School Directors—C. C. Mosses, E. C. Wolcott.

JEB.

KNAPPS CREEK

Feb. 20, 1878.

To the Editor of the Miner.

Your postal was received informing me that my letter did reach you in time for the press, and would say that it was forwarded from this place by a stage driver who neglected to put it in the post office until the next day, hence the delay.

The well on the Littlefield farm is full of oil.

An Elmira Co. have leased 100 acres of G. T. & M. A. Dennis and propose to put down a well within 90 days.

Peck & Freeman, on N. Hooker farm, two miles north, is said to be good for 30 barrels, and the Furness well on Wm. Loop's farm still farther north, is said to be good for 4 barrels of lubricating oil.—The B. G. Spiller well is down some 1300 feet and no show yet, though they are still drilling.

Reedville has received a new impetus since the torpedoing of the McDonald well, which apparently, instead of driving the oil out, has driven the gas and oil the other direction down into the old Rixford well, producing an extra flow of 75 barrels last Saturday night, but has settled down to a 54 barrel well,

The town has received quite an accession recently of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Otto, and their son, from Nebraska, after an absence of ten years. Rant. Hunt is very much elated over a 9 pound daughter, and Ed. McCullough with a 7 pound son. Next!

Mr. McCullough has sold 29 acres of land, $4,125. Simon Rixford has sold 42 acres of land at $250 per acre.

The Cummings & Deane well has been retarded considerably by drawing the casing two or three times.

H. Dickenson, of Portville is building a drug store. The McDonald well is improving and is doing some 6 barrels.

Bailey, on the M. G. Dennis' lease has commenced drilling. There are several other new rigs up and machinery on the spot near by.

The Reed and Anderson well is down 400 feet. The Cornish well is doing 12 to 15 barrels.

The telegraph wires are up from Bradford to Duke Center via Reedville.

The pipe line is running off the oil and is being extended to the different wells on each branch.

Duke Center is just doing her level best in the erection of new buildings for sale or rent, as well as for business. A new machine shop is going up on Bradford street, and there is one at Reedville also, designated for the manufacture and repair of tools used in the oil business.

The R. R. Branch is doing an increasing business in starting new wells. The Greenman well, I am informed by the owner is doing 15 to 20 barrels. This is a fair sample of all the wells that have struck.

Brown & Harris and E. N. Middaugh have each a boarding house at the head of this branch near the Saunders well. Chambers Bros. have one well drilling up the Tram Road Hollow, and other rigs are going up.

Southard & Short have had to draw casing two or three times.

Oil Valley is doing a good average production of every well that has been finished, and there are several new ones in progress.

The Stafford well is down some 1200 feet. This is on the Tommy Strait lot, 1½ mile mile above Duke Center.

W. F. Sprague has 25 acres for one-fourth royalty. Mr. S. intends to enlarge his house to give room for all who may wish to call and get a good square meal.

The Scio Oil Co. have commenced to on their land bought of John Duke.

The roads are in good condition and all that are interested are improving the opportunity by hauling in supplies of every description, which are being stored in large quantities.

The mill owners are getting in large stocks of logs, and are supplying a large demand in the lumber trade.

T. M. Bunker lost a valuable horse a few since and has another one sick.

There is to be a donation for Rev. W. Miller, at the residence of Ezekiel Cummings, in Reedville, on 21st. Mr. L. L. Dennis, having finished his new building, now proposes to dedicate it as a hotel for the benefit of Rev. W. Burrow, on the 22d, all are invited.

DELTA.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

An Astonishing Offer.

The INDEPENDENT, of New York, offers in another column to give away, absolutely, a Worcester's Unabridged Quarto Pictorial Dictionary, which retails everywhere for $10, and is, of course, a household necessity. How they can do it is, we must confess, a mystery; but that they do there is no quibbling.

The INDEPENDENT is now publishing Rev. Joseph Cook's famous Boston Monday Lectures, which are creating so much discussion everywhere.

See advertisement of the INDEPENDENT in this paper.

—"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and more when it prevents something incurable. Hundreds have been subject to a troublesome cough for a lifetime, as the result of neglected wooping cough. Many suppose because this disease cannot be cured, that it cannot be relieved. This is a grave mistake, often resulting as above stated. It has been found that Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup never fails to give this relief, rendering more mild and less frequent the paroxysms, and giving the disease a milder form generally even if it may not be entirely broken up How great the folly of neglecting to resort to every means of alleviation during its progress. The following is from a dealer in Madison county, N. Y.:

"My family, consisting of four children, had the whooping cough very hard, and the only thing that would immediately relieve it was Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup. I have sold from two to three gross inside of six months. I warrant it to give entire satisfaction for all diseases of the throat and lungs. No medicine that I have ever kept sells as well.

"W. J. LYNDON, Eaton, N. Y."

Regular size and 10 cent Samples for sale by A. B. Armstrong, Smethport, Pa.

Important News.

It is the duty of every person who has used Parmelee's Blood Purifier to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing all diseases of the Blood, Stomach, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Boils, Itch, Humors, Piles, Loss of appetite, Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Jaundice, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Loss of Vigor, Female Complaints and all diseases originating in bad state of the blood. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all druggists to recommend it to the poor dying patients at least to try one bottle. In all cases where it has been sold not one case where it has failed has been reported Such a medicine as Parmelee's Blood Purifier, cannot be too well known. Ask your druggist for it. Sample bottles to try, 15 cents.—Large regular size, $1 per bottle. For sale by A. B. Armstrong, Smethport; and H. Hamlin Eldred, Pa. 15-15-eow. 1 y.

DIED.

DIED, near this place, on the 11th inst., of typhoid pneumonia, Thomas McCabe, in the 21st year of his age.

He received the best medical attendance, but in vain; the destroying malady had fastened itself upon his vitals. He was attended in his dying moments by Rev. J. F. Smith.—His remains were followed to the grave by a large concourse of sorrowing friends who will long mourn his untimely departure. May he rest in peace.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

Fire Insurance Paid.

REYNOLDSVILLE, Pa., February 23, 1877.

MECHANICS' AND MECHANICS' INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA, PA:

GENTLEMEN: It gives me great pleasure to acknowledge the promptness and fairness of your company in settling the loss sustained by Mapes' the late fire. I have received the amount, $750, as claimed by me, and beg you to accept my thanks for your prompt and most fair treatment. It certainly is a pleasure to recommend your company to the favorable notice of the public.

Very truly yours,
H. C FAUST.

C. A. Burdick, Smethport, Pa., is agent for the above named company. Property Risks taken on application. 11-53 t

A Wonderful Invention.

[From the N. Y. Daily Graphic]

An invention all frugal wives will appreciate—in fact, an article that even rivals the sewing machine in usefulness—is now on exhibition at the Broadway store of the Wilson Sewing Machine Company, in this city; yet it is so wonderfully simple that it can scarcely be classed as an invention, and a wonder to everybody that it was not discovered years ago. The invention consists in a very simple little attachment of the Wilson shuttle sewing machine for darning all kinds of rips, tears, worn-out places, etc., in clothing, table and bed linen, stockings, undergarments, etc., in the same manner that it is done by hand, and leaves the repair all but scarcely discernable. The operator of the sewing machine can darn a large-sized hole in a bed sheet or table cloth almost instantaneously. It is to be regretted however, that this wonderful invention is patented and owned by the Wilson Sewing Machine Company, of Chicago, Ill., who will not permit its use except with one of its make of sewing machines, which the Company's manager states, is furnished with each of the Wilson-shuttle sewing machines without extra price. Truly, this is a golden nest-egg for the Wilson Sewing Machine Company, and, it is said, they are running their works day and night and making and selling 300 machines a day. 13

Samaritan's Gift, the most Certain Remedy ever used.

Yes, a positive cure! Balsam Copaiva and Mercury discarded. Used in the United States Hospitals, and recommended by the surgeons FORT HOSPITAL Fort Marshall, Baltimore, I have used the Samaritan Remedy, and have found it effectual.

ALFRED C. BOWERS,
Surgeon 5th New York Volunteers.

Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.—They are entirely Vegetable, having no smell or unpleasant taste. Will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate. Cures in from two to four days. No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever. Let those who have despaired of being cured at once use the Samaritan's Gift. Sent by mail to any address. Price Male package, $2.50; Female, $3 00. Sold by druggists. DESMOND & Co Proprietors, 915 Race st., Phila. Pa.

Miscellaneous.

Smethport & McK. & B. Depot 'Bus

Connects run to and from all regular trains. Until further notice a conveyance will leave the Bennett House and Wright House as follows

7:45 and 11:15 a.m. & 2:00 p.m.

All orders left at the post office or either of the above hotels will receive prompt attention.

F. VICKERY, Proprietor.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the present session of the Legislature by the citizens of Liberty and Austin townships, McKean Co., Pa., through their proper representatives, for the passage of a bill prohibiting cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, etc. from running at large.

A. H. CHILIBRIDGE,
C. A. LARRABEE, & others, Liberty.
W. H. TAYLOR,
E. H. NICHOLS, & others, Austin.

Feb. 7, 1878—7-13-No 15-4t

Action in Partition.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF McKean County, Pa. No. 165 Dec. T. 1877.

ACTION IN PARTITION.

John H. Bingman and James O'Neill
vs
Burdett Chandler, with Henry N. Howell, and Lucius Cafferty, and Lee M. Cafferty, Administrators, and Caroline A. Cafferty, Lucius M. Cafferty, and Lee M. Cafferty, widow and heirs-at-law of C. M. Cafferty, deceased, terre tenants.

NOTICE is hereby given to the above named parties, that, by virtue of a writ of *De partitione facienda* issued in above case and to me directed, and bearing test the 2nd day of January, A. D. 1878, an inquest will be held and taken upon the premises in said writ mentioned and described, on Friday, the eighth day of February, A. D. 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, and continuing until completed, for the purpose of making partition or valuation and appraisement of said premises, as in and by said writ I am directed and required at which time and place said parties can attend if they think proper.

C. S. KING, Sh'ff
Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Jan'y. 2, 1878. 13-10 6t

In Bankruptcy.

In the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Byron Alford of McKean County Pennsylvania A Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a Discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said Act, By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given, to all Creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 6th day of March 1878, at 11 o'clock, a.m., before S. E. Woodruff Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office, Erie Pennsylvania to show cause, if any they have, why a Discharge should not be granted to the said Bankrupt. And further, Notice is hereby given that the second and Third Meeting of Creditors of the said Bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th Sessions of said Act, will be held before the said Register, at the same time and place. S. C. McCANDLESS, Clerk.

15-16-2t

In Bankruptcy.

District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

This is to give notice that on the 11, day of February A. D 1878 a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Henry M. Argue of Derrick city in the county of McKean and state of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt to him or for his use and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the Creditors of said Bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of J. C Sturgeon Esq., Bradford Pa. before S. E. Woodruff Esq. Register, on the 19th day of March A. D. 1878 at 11 o'clock a. m

JOHN HALL,
U. S. Marshal as Messenger.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 13, 1878.

THE INDEPENDENT

in its 30th Year.

WELL AND FAVORABLY KNOWN THE WORLD OVER AS THE BEST RELIGIOUS WEEKLY NEWSPAPER. IT RETAINS ALL ITS MOST DESIRABLE FEATURES AND ADDS NEW ONES.

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We offer Rev. Joseph Cook's valuable new volumes, entitled "BIOLOGY" and "TRANSCENDENTALISM," embodying, in a revised and corrected form, the author's last winter's remarkable Monday Lectures. They are published in handsome book form, with colored illustrations, by James R. Osgood & Co., of Boston. We will mail a copy of either volume, postpaid, to every subscriber to THE INDEPENDENT who remits us $3 for a year in advance; or any subscriber may remit $5.00, and we will send him THE INDEPENDENT for two years, in advance, and both volumes, postpaid.

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The Dictionary will be delivered at our office, in Philadelphia, free, or be sent by express or otherwise, as may be ordered from Philadelphia, at the expense of the Subscriber.

The Subscriber under this offer will not be entitled to any other Premiums.

Subscription Price $3 per annum in Advance.

Specimen copies (giving full descriptions of other very valuable Premiums) sent free.

THE INDEPENDENT,
P. O. Box 1787. New York City.

Cut out this advertisement, as it will not appear but twice. 15-16-2t

Legal.

Appeal.

THE COMMISSIONERS of McKean County will meet at their office in Smethport on Wednesday the 27th day of February A. D. 1878, to hear all appeals from the Assessments in said county for the year 1878.

S. BUNKER, }
O. GALLUP, } Co. Comm'rs.
W. A. YOUNG, }

Attest, Jno. R. Chadwick, Clerk. 15-3. t.

Court Proclamation.

WHEREAS, the Hon. HENRY W. WILLIAMS, President Judge, and the Hons. W. S BROWNELL and. F. N. BURNHAM, Associate Judges of the courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas for the County of McKean, have issued their precept, bearing date Friday, Dec. 21, A. D. 1877, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court, and Court of Common Pleas, in the Borough of Smethport on Monday, the 25th day of March. 1878, and to continue one week.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroners, Justices of the Peace and Constables within the county that they be then and there in their proper person at 10 o'clock A. M of said day, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances, to do those things which their offices appertain to be done. And those who are bound by their recognizances to prosecute the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of said county of McKean, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as will be just.

Dated at Smethport, Feb. 4, 1878, and the 102nd year of the Independence of the United States of America.

C. S. KING, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of FIERI FACIAS issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, Pa., to me directed, I have levied upon the following described Real Estate, to wit: which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday the 25th day of Feb. A. D. 1878, at one o'clock p. m.

All that piece parcel or tract of land situate in the Township of Keating, County of McKean, State of Pennsylvania to wit: Beginning at the south east corner of Lumas Rices' lot, 160 perches west of his southeast corner; thence south 80 perches to a post corner; thence east 160 perches to a post corner on the side hill the southeast corner of Lumas Rices' lot; thence west by said lot 160 perches to the place of beginning, containing 80 acres strict measure.

ALSO—One other lot, commencing at the northeast corner of the above described lot; thence east 80 perches to a post; thence north 80 perches to a post corner; thence west 80 perches to the place of beginning, containing 40 acres strict measure, (40 and 5-10 acres of the northwest corner of the first lot, has been heretofore conveyed to John Holmes. Also about 4 acres and 35 perches of the south part of said two lots, has been heretofore conveyed to J. R. Chadwick, both of which said lots are exempted from sale. Also about 2½ acres heretofore conveyed to Andrew Bush, is exempted from sale,) about 40 acres improved, on which there is erected one frame house with wing and shed, one large frame barn, one horse barn with lean-to attached, one log house, one frame corn crib, a good orchard and well watered

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of Nichols Baker, at the suit of, Executors of the estate of A. N. Taylor, deceased.

C. S. KING, sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa., Feb. 4, 1878.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of FIERI FACIAS issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, Pa., to me directed, I have levied upon the following described Real Estate, to wit: which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday the 25th day of Feb., A. D. 1878, at one o'clock p. m.

All that piece parcel or tract of land situate in

Farm, Dairy and Household.

Useful Family Hints.

From the New York Times.

HARVARD DRINK.—Mix equal parts ale and soda water, and then add sugar and a lemon.

CANKER IN THE MOUTH.—Tannin will cure canker sore mouth, by applying dry three times a day.

ALEBERRY.—Boil ale with spice, sugar, and toasted bread. An excellent remedy for colds.

CANKER IN THE MOUTH, II.—This can be cured by applying pulverized alum to the canker three or four times a day.

RELIEF FOR THE EAR.—A poultice of bread and vinegar, as hot as bearable, applied to the ear is a sure and immediate relief. Try it.

HYDROMEL.—Boil eight pints water and one pint good honey till reduced to one-half, then add one glass brandy. This hydromel will keep ten years.

ALBANY PUNCH.—One wineglassful brandy, half wineglassful Jamaica rum, a tablespoonful sugar, then fill the tumbler with crushed ice and water, and drink through a straw.

EXCELSIOR BITTERS.—One ounce and a half of gentian root, one ounce and a half each of lemon peel and orange peel; steep for a month in a quart of sherry, then strain and bottle for use.

Last evening you were drinking deep,
So now your head aches. Go to sleep,
Eat boiled cabbage when you wake,
And there's an end to your headache.

CLARET CUP.—Six tablespoonfuls sherry, two tablespoonfuls brandy, one ounce and a half of sugar, a few shreds of lemon peel; to these add one bottle claret and one bottle soda water. Keep in a cool place, and only open before drinking.

RINGWORM.—Oil of paper made by burning a sheet of ordinary writing paper upon a plate will cure a ringworm which is caused by contagion or some impurity in the blood; the oil will be seen after the paper is burned in the form of a yellow spot; this applied with the finger twice a day will in a very short time cure the worst of ringworms.

TOM AND JERRY.—*Four* eggs and six large spoonfuls of powdered sugar beaten together very light, (a perfect froth); six wineglassfuls of St. Croix rum, and one pint of water; stir the water into the mixture, and then turn it back and forth into two pitchers, the pitchers being hot and the glasses also hot; grate nutmeg on the top of each glass, drink immediately.

TOMATO SAUCE.—Take half a canful of tomatoes; put in a stew-pan, adding half an onion, sliced, a little thyme, bay leaf, a head of celery, a tablespoonful of sugar, a teaspoonful of salt and one of pepper, a piece of butter the size of an egg, and a small piece of ham; let these simmer slowly until the celery is tender; then add a tablespoonful of flour moistened, and a little cayenne pepper; boil five minutes, and taste to see if it is highly seasoned; strain through a hair sieve, and put back in the stew-pan until it adheres rather thick to the back of the spoon.

TO SUGAR OR CRYSTALIZE POP-CORN.—Put into an iron kettle one tablespoonful of butter, three tablespoonfuls of water, and one teacupful of white sugar, boil until ready to candy, then throw in three quarts of corn nicely popped, stir briskly until the candy is evenly distributed over the corn; set the kettle from the fire, and stir until it is cool, and you have each grain separate and crystalized with the sugar; care should be taken not to have too hot a fire lest you scorch the corn when crystalizing. Nuts of any description prepared in this way are delicious.

MAKING BUTTER IN COLD WEATHER.—Strain the milk into pans that have been previously rinsed in hot water; put it on the stove for a few minutes; then remove it to the place in which you usually keep it. See that it is not too cold. The next day put it on the stove again, make it very warm, return it as before. Skim it into an earthenware bowl; pour off the thin cream that will naturally fall off the sides; stir every day, the third day stir it with your hand or butter-ladle when nearly come pour in the thin cream by degrees; if with the former, pour some boiling water on some bran; rub your hand well with it, then rinse. There are some cows that will naturally make frothy cream, and should be disposed of. The way to try them is to strain the milk into separate bowls, skim and stir with a spoon.—*Mrs. Harrison.*

FATTENING CATTLE.—A change of food will be a great help in quickening the appetite of stall fed cattle. A pint of molasses mixed with a feed of cut straw and meal, will be taken very readily. This may be given once a day, and one or two ounces of salt with an alternate feed. Roots sliced and sprinkled with either cotton or linseed-cake meal, will be very healthful. A few apples will be useful between meals. A pound of meal stirred in the drinking water will help. By varying the food in this way one can hardly overfeed fattening stock so as to pall the appetite.

PURITY OF COFFEE.—A simple, practical test is given in the *American Artisan* to test the purity of coffee, by which many adulterations of that article can easily be detected, even if the taste is not a sure index. If a teaspoonful of genuine ground coffee is thrown into a tumblerful of cold water, it will float upon the surface. Most substances used in adulterating coffee will sink at once.

CIDER AS A MEDICINE.—A correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker* cites a number of remarkable cases effected by the free use of cider as a beverage, such as derangement of the liver, debility, and other diseases which flesh is heir to. Among a number of cases cited, mention is made of the cure of chronic diarrhea contracted in the army, drinking hard cider, after all other remedies had failed.

COLD IN THE HEAD.—This can be cured at once if taken in time. Dissolve a tablespoonful of pulverized borax in a pint of hot water; when tepid, snuff some up the nostrils two or three times a day, or use the dry powdered borax like snuff, taking a pinch as often as required.

JOHN BROWN, of Wells, Bradford county, Pa., sold in 1877, from three cows, 993 pounds of butter, besides the milk and butter used in his family.

Oliver P. Morton.

EULOGY OF SENATOR CONKLING ON THE LATE SENATOR MORTON IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

Mr Conkling spoke without notes, with feeling and fervor that commanded such entire attention that a pin could have been heard to drop. He said:

In ancient times, Mr. President, those nearest the dead spoke at their funerals. —Fathers celebrated the bravery and achievements of their sons, and the graces and virtues of wives and daughters were publicly recited and extolled by those who loved and mourned them most. These customs have been banished by modern civilization or modern manners. Now the fondest lips are sealed, and the ashes and the fame of the departed are no longer committed to those who would shield and treasure them with the tender partiality of bereaved affection. It is difficult to note a change so great in a matter so deep rooted in the heart of man, so hallowed and mastered by instinct and natural emotion, without wonder that the same feelings in different generations should be moved to such different manifestations of the same sentiment and the same sorrow.

Death is nature's supreme abhorrence. —The dark valley, with its weird and solemn shadows illumined by the rays of Christianity, is still the ground which man shudders to approach. The grim portals and the narrow house seem in the lapse of centuries to have gained rather than lost in impressive and foreboding horror. It must have been while musing over this puzzling fact that an illustrious American, "gifted as a poet, and therefore gifted as a philosopher," wrote these graceful, memorable words: In the temple of Juno, at Elis, Sleep and his twin brother Death were represented as *children reposing in the arms of Night.* On various funeral monuments of the ancients the genius of death is represented as a beautiful youth leaning on an inverted torch in the attitude of repose, his wings folded and his feet crossed.

In such peaceful and attractive forms did the imagination of ancient poets and sculptors represent death; and these were men in whose souls the religion of nature was like the light of stars—beautiful, but faint and cold. Strange that in latter days this angel of God, which leads us with a gentle hand into the "land of the great departed, into the silent land," should have been transformed into a monstrous and terrific thing. Such is the spectral rider on the white horse; such the ghostly skeleton with scythe and hour glass, the reaper, whose name is Death. Whether owing to tendencies here suggested, or to the other promptings, the usage of paying tribute to those who have gone now admits to its privilege few who stand in relation so close as brother Senators.

When a member of the Senate, weary with the toil of years, worn with labors which observe no hours—long and harshly criticised, when perhaps the truth, if known, would have changed critics to eulogists—crowded with duties well done and honors well earned; when such a one, beckoned by the shadowy hand, retreats, from the din of life, and the gates have closed behind him forever, it is desirous that those who are so soon to follow him should pause and bear public testimony of the esteem in which they held him and of the approbation which they know he deserved. Their utterances may not add a cubit or an hour to his fame; but they strengthen and brighten the links of the chain which should bind men and Senators together.

It is not my purpose to repeat the story of a career which the nation knows by heart. The Senate was heard in feeling and graceful words many incidents of a life devoted to the public service and enduringly associated with events grand, arduous and historic. I arose only to add my tribute of respect and admiration for the genius and the services of a remarkable man, and to unite with the people of Indiana in the grief with which they mourn the death of their illustrious Senator. As a party leader he was too great for any party, or any State ready to supply his place. As an efficient, vigilant and able representative he had no superior in either house of Congress. Oppressed and crippled by bodily infirmity, his mind never failed or flagged. Despite pain and sickness, so long as he could be carried to his seat he was never absent from the Senate or the committee. No labor discouraged him; no contingency appalled him; no disadvantage dismayed him; no defeat disheartened him.

Those who encountered him in debate or in business affairs will never forget his ability, his zeal, his industry, his energy, his fertility, his varied powers, or, above all, his indomitable heart. He will go down to a far hereafter not as one who embellished and perpetuated his name by a studied and scholastic use of words, nor as a herald of resounding theories, but rather as one who, day by day, on the journey of life, met actual affairs and realities and grasped them with a grasp too resolute and quick to loiter for the ornament of the advantage of protracted and tranquil meditation. He needs no epitaph but his name; and though brass may corrode and marble may moulder, men will still remember Oliver Perry Morton as a leading and manful defender of the Republic in the Republic's most dire and heroic age.

Salt on Potatoes.

In reply J. J. H. G., I must state that I cannot now tell the quantity of salt used on each occasion, but that latterly my experience leads me to be cautious as to quantity. My rule now is to give a dressing of from two to four barrels per acre, according to the quality of soil. The experiments I referred to in my article on page 791 were in ashes and salt on clay loam, of about 50 bushels of the former to 10 bushels of the latter to the acre. On light land I would put about two barrels of salt alone, or three or even four barrels, with ten or twenty times that quantity of ashes, according to the lack of potash in the land, to the acre. If salt is used every year, potatoes will doubtless become "soggy", or if used in too large quantities, it will, I presume, have the same effect. I never found this objection, to mine, nor have I seen any affected in that way by salt. Doubtless a person should thoroughly understand the nature and requirements of each soil in order to be able to judge properly what it requires in order to produce the crop sought for. I might mention, also, that the salt we use here is made expressly for manure and does not contain the full strength of refined market salt. Properly used, I am confident any one who tries it will be satisfied that salt is a most excellent fertiliser.

Miscellaneous.

M. A. SPRAGUE,

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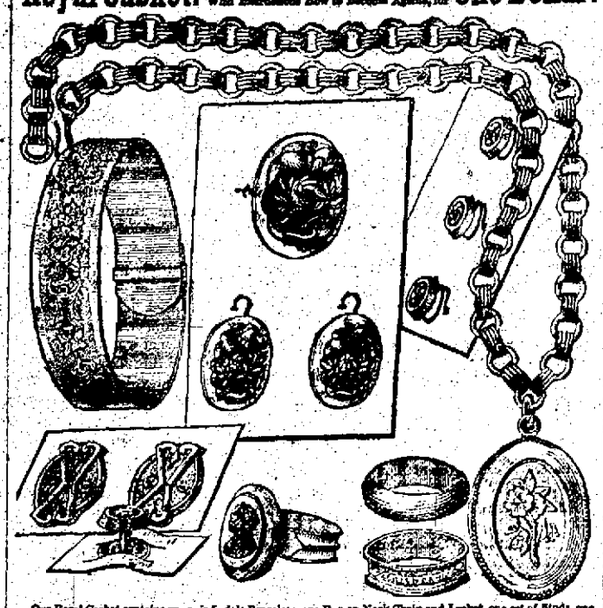

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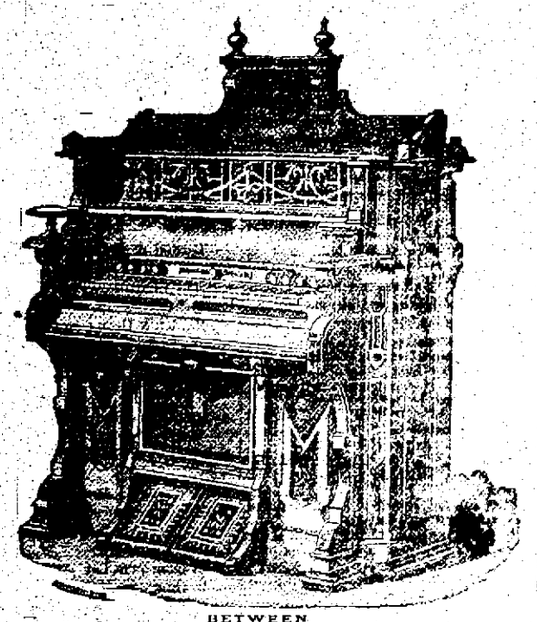

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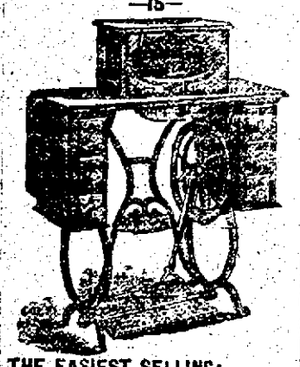

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